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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Comparison of Ustinov Disarmament Article AA 1
Criticism of Reagan Arms Stance Grows in U.S. AA 2
[Mikheyev]
START Delegations Hold Plenary Meeting AA 2
Talks on Limitation of Arms in Europe Continue AA 2
Argentine UN Envoy Praises USSR Nuclear Pledge AA 3
WW II Results Lesson for 'Imperialist Aggressors' AA 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jun]
Socialist Community Statement on UN Session AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA on Disarmament, Lebanon, Namibia CC 1
[Podklyuchnikov, 11 Jul]
USSR-FRG Credit Agreement for Pipeline CC 4
Further Report CC 4
Bank Chairman Interviewed CC 5
Progress Reported on Pipeline Construction CC 5
FRG, Japanese Pipes Received CC 5
Transformers Ahead of Schedule CC 5
Pumping Installation Dispatched CC 5
Energy Expert Comments CC 6
Moscow Notes 'Tangible Differences' in OPEC CC 6
[Korneyev]
U.S. Policies on EEC Countries 'Misfire' CC 7
[Ablamov]
Economic Aid to Developing States Assessed CC 8
[Skachkov in PRAVDA 1 Jul]
Draft Articles of 'Powers of Treaties' Submitted CC 11
[Kosinskiy]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Zamyatin Scores Reagan 'Ideological War' Plan A 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 20 Jun]
U.S. 'Crusades' Aimed at Socialist Countries A 8
[PRAVDA]

CHINA

Agafonov Examines Huang Hua's European Tour B 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Jul]
PRAVDA Cites RUDE PRAVO on U.S.-PRC Ties [2 Jul] B 2
PRC Ambassador Yang Shouzheng Attends Soiree B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Practices Economic Blackmail Against Japan [Chekhonin] C 1
U.S. Tries To Undermine Soviet-Japanese Agreements [Kazanskiy] C 1
PRAVDA on Japanese-Korean Aid Negotiations [Ovchinnikov] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Bandits Attacking Main Roads in Afghanistan [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] D 1
Lessons of Tadzhikistan for Afghanistan [Novikov in IZVESTIYA 20 Jun] D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea Joint Communique [PRAVDA 8 Jul] E 1
Addition to Report on Marcos-Tikhonov Talks [PRAVDA 9 Jul] E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Hits 'Anti-Polish' AFL-CIO Publications [8 Jul] F 1
USSR-Polish Military Cooperation Viewed [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jul] F 2
Orlik Writes on Polish Youth Education [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 1 Jul] F 3
TASS Cites Polish Paper on Western Intrigues F 5
Rusakov Receives Outgoing Hungarian Envoy [PRAVDA 8 Jul] F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Work of USSR-FRG Trade Symposium Reported G 1
French Communist Party Member Visits Uzbek SSR G 1
Danish Communists Visit Tashkent, Bukhara G 1
CPSU Delegation Back From Luxembourg Visit [PRAVDA 2 Jul] G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Developments in Iran-Iraq Fighting Reported H 1
RPP Notes Cheysson Support of PLO Role H 1
Israel Charged With Using Nazi Techniques [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 14 Jul] H 1
Discriminatory Policies [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Jul] H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ethiopian Interference in Somalia Called a 'Lie' J 1
Tashkent Airs Interview With Ugandan Minister J 1
Tikhonov Congratulates Mauritian Prime Minister [PRAVDA 1 Jul] J 2
Air Traffic Accord Signed With Djibouti [PRAVDA 30 Jun] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

RPP Welcomes New Argentine Democratic Policy K 1
U.S. Domination of Latin America Criticized K 2
U.S. Exacerbating El Salvador Situation K 3
[Korionov in PRAVDA 8 Jul]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR Supreme Soviet Convenes in Kremlin Palace R 1
Standing Committees 12 July R 1
Presidium Session 12 July R 1
TV Reports 13 July Opening R 1
Agenda Approved R 1
Lev Yermin Speech R 2
Rural Problems Discussed R 2
Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Session Held 9 July R 3
Writer Repents of Works Distorting Soviet Reality R 3
[Kozlovskiy in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Jul]
Papers Publish Obituaries Signed by Leaders R 6
Scientist Melnikov [PRAVDA 23 Jun] R 6
Cameraman Golovnya [PRAVDA 29 Jun] R 6
Editor of Theater Journal [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Jul] R 7
Colonel General Gubin [PRAVDA 6 Jul] R 7
Briefs: October Revolution Award R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Million-Kilowatt Reactors Developed for Power S 1
Development of Gas-Pumping Turbines Discussed S 1
New Gasfields Producing in Turkmenistan S 2
Coal Deposits To Be Exploited in Kazakhstan S 2
Problems of Gasoline Waste in RSFSR Examined S 3
[Shilov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 Jun]
Gold Consultant Predicts Future Soviet Sales [AFP] S 3
Maritime, River Fleet Workers Day Observed S 4
[PRAVDA 3 Jul]
Fishermans Day Marked; Gorbachev Attends Meeting S 4
Dolgikh Addresses Conference on Raw Materials S 4
Uzbekistan Economic Aktiv Meets; Rashidov Present S 5
Role of USSR Consumer Cooperatives Described S 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Status, Problems of Grain Harvest Addressed T 1
Rain Causing Problems T 1
Kazakh Grain Yield T 1
[Petrushov in PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Farming Progress, Weather for Late June Reported T 1
[Bogdanova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 Jul]
Political Observer Discusses Fodder Supply T 2
[Voznesenskiy]
Agroindustrial Committee Formed in Armenian SSR T 3
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 25 Jun]
Meeting on Uzbek Fruit, Vegetable Industry Held T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1387 Earth Satellite Launched 13 July U 1
Progress-14 Docks With Salyut-Soyuz Complex U 1

COMPARISON OF USTINOV DISARMAMENT ARTICLE

The article by Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, that was reported by Moscow TASS English and published in the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, is published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 July, on page 4. Comparison of the two versions produces the following variations:

Page AA 1: PRAVDA omits the first introductory paragraph

Page AA 2, paragraph three, line four reads in PRAVDA; ...others frustrated? The ultimate [konechneya] cause is the .... (changing "initial" to "ultimate")

Same page, paragraph four, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...practical preparations for it are being made.... (changing "its" to "it")

Page AA 3, paragraph four, line one reads in PRAVDA: The points mentioned above.... (changing "moments" to "points")

Same page, penultimate paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: "Our aim," U.S. President R. Reagan said recently in Bonn, "is to prevent any war with the help of deterrence." The more massive.... (supplying quotation marks)

Same page, last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...by Washington to motivate its refusal to pledge not to make first use.... (inserting "not")

Page AA 5, second paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ....strategic offensive forces, nuclear and.... (changing "armed" to "offensive")

Same page, last paragraph, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: ...prerequisites for a fight to "destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system" (this is what.... (supplying quotation marks)

Same paragraph, starting on line three, PRAVDA reads: ...American nuclear forces "must be superior and be capable of compelling the Soviet Union to agree to the speediest termination of war on terms advantageous for the USA." As U.S. Defense.... (supplying quotation marks)

Page AA 6, first paragraph, line fifteen reads in PRAVDA: ...edge of the "first strike" doctrine of the .... (supplying quotation marks)

Same page, paragraph three, line seven PRAVDA reads: ...progress the world over? For we have had grim.... (changing "as" to "for")

Page AA 7, between the fifth and sixth paragraphs PRAVDA carries this number: 4.

Same page, paragraph seven, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA ...makes it incumbent on all state organs, all Soviet citizens.... (changing "government bodies" to "state organs")

Page AA 9, paragraph three, sentence beginning on line six reads in PRAVDA: Thus in particular the so-called "destabilizing factor" put into circulation by the President of the USA (the factor which is allegedly at the Soviet Union's disposal, but in fact the Pentagon is wishing to have recourse to it) pursues precisely this aim.... (omitting "which")

Page AA 10, last paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ... to such weapons." (supplying quotation marks)

CRITICISM OF REAGAN ARMS STANCE GROWS IN U.S.

LD132156 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 13 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Talks on intermediate nuclear weapons and on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons continue in Geneva. The position of the Soviet Union is to limit and reduce both strategic weapons and intermediate weapons on condition that equal security of the sides is respected. As already reported, the statement published by the Pentagon said American nuclear forces must have superiority over the Soviet Union.

It was reported today that criticism of such an approach of the Reagan administration to the problem of limitation of strategic weapons is growing in the United States. Prominent specialists in the field of foreign military policy note that the accelerated development of the latest nuclear weapons systems as well as the U.S. position at the Geneva talks are far from testifying to Washington's sincere desire for agreement with the USSR on the basis of respect for the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

The production of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles as well as ballistic missiles for Trident submarines, says (Jelner), a leading expert on foreign policy of the Congress Research Service, writing in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, does not agree in any way with statements by the Washington administration about its intentions concerning control over weapons. And the development of these weapons systems present a threat for the Soviet Union and is directed at destabilizing the strategic balance.

Evaluating the U.S. position at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, a former highly placed collaborator in the Carter administration, also named Carter, writing in the WALL STREET JOURNAL, gives to understand that the Reagan administration views the talks in Geneva as a forum for making demands on the Soviet Union. This cannot serve as a basis for talks and is intended to achieve Soviet capitulation. In the writer's view, support for his contention is found in that Reagan continues to push through a military appropriations program in his striving for a protracted nuclear war and for achieving victory.

Increased awareness in the United States that its ruling circles are still striving to dictate to the entire world from the position of strength does not yet mean that they will give up their imperialistic ambitions. However, further evolution toward an understanding that the United States will never be able to deal a disarming blow to the socialist countries, that it will not escape from a crushing response, must lead the ruling circles to understand the inevitability of their having to reject aggressive designs. And the peoples demand that their interests and not only the interests of the Pentagon be considered.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING

LD131152 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 13 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms have met in a plenary session here today.

TALKS ON LIMITATION OF ARMS IN EUROPE CONTINUE

LD131052 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 13 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the USA to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe have met in a plenary session here today.

ARGENTINE UN ENVOY PRAISES USSR NUCLEAR PLEDGE

LD091008 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union's unilateral obligation not to make first use of nuclear arms is a promising step, especially in the current complicated international situation, Julio Carasales, Argentine representative to the United Nations, said in a TASS interview. He said that the Soviet pledge set an noble example and that it is very regrettable that the Western nuclear power have not followed suit. Discussions at the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament indicated that the USSR's initiative has met with approval on the part of most countries, the Argentine representative noted.

Julio Carasales said Argentina believed that nuclear disarmament, the practical solution of questions related to the non-use of nuclear arms, the comprehensive nuclear test ban and the freezing of the most lethal type of weapons are the most important tasks in the package of disarmament issues because the nuclear war, wherever it might break out, would be ruinous to the whole of humanity.

WW II RESULTS LESSON FOR 'IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS'

PM130835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Vanguard of the Struggle for the People's Security"]

[Text] It is 41 years today since fascist Germany made its perfidious attack on the USSR. It is well known how this turned out for the aggressor. The heroic Soviet people and their armed forces utterly defeated the strike force of imperialism, defended with honor the first socialist fatherland on earth and its freedom and independence, carried their liberating mission through to its conclusion and saved mankind from fascist enslavement. The Soviet Union's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the invincibility of the socialist social and state system, the mighty form of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the inflexible will of our people and their army and the superiority of the Soviet State's military organization.

The course and outcome of the last war and its results are a grim and instructive lesson for imperialist aggressors. However, as life shows, the West's reactionary circles did not draw the necessary conclusions for themselves from these lessons. Events of recent time are evidence that the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, are trying to push international relations off the path of detente onto the path of confrontation and dangerous brinkmanship, are attempting to recarve the political map of the planet and resorting to open threats to use armed force right up to nuclear weapons.

From the highest political pulpits of the NATO bloc the cries can be heard: The United States must be the strongest in military terms. This is precisely the purpose of the new U.S. strategy adopted last year, which is aimed at the achievement of "complete and indisputable military superiority" over the USSR. The same purpose is served by the long-term program for the buildup of U.S. strategic nuclear forces and the plans to develop the next generation of nuclear and conventional weapons and produce neutron, chemical and other types of mass destruction weapons. The decision to "upgrade" the NATO bloc with new medium-range U.S. missiles and deploy them in Western Europe, which was adopted under U.S. pressure, is of special danger. The development of this bloc, its military doctrines and practical activity are being lent an increasingly dangerous course, which was confirmed by the recent NATO Council session in Bonn.

The Soviet people resolutely and angrily condemn these plans, which are plans of war and aggression. The Soviet Union sets against the "doctrine" of military hysteria and revered arms race the doctrine of consistent struggle for the people's peace and security. The main avenues of this struggle, taking account of the special features of the current international situation and the trends of its development, are exhaustively defined in the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and made concrete in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's subsequent speeches and in his message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. This historic document is yet another clear testimony to the profound peaceableness of the Soviet Union and its unswerving determination to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The USSR memorandum entitled "Removing the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race" and the proposal entitled "Main Propositions for a Convention on Banning the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons or Destroying Them," submitted by the Soviet Union for examination by the second UN General Assembly special session, are also aimed at this.

The USSR's foreign policy course has won prestige among the peoples. Our new peace initiatives have been met with very profound satisfaction by all progressive mankind. Public circles speaking out against war and aggression have seen for themselves yet again that they have a reliable support and loyal ally in the USSR and real socialism and its consistent and honorable peace-loving policy, which takes account of the interests of all peoples.

Existing real socialism is the chief positive factor for world social progress. This fills the hearts of the Soviet people with pride. At the same time, they are profoundly aware of their responsibility for consolidating the positions of real socialism and strengthening the economic and defense might of their state. The Soviet Union has warned more than once that under all circumstances it will be capable of taking proper care of its own security and security of its allies and friends. Whatever weapons appear in the United States and in whatever quantity, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "the Soviet Armed Forces will have the appropriate counterbalance to these weapons at their disposal."

Soviet servicemen stand vigilantly on guard over the peaceful labor on the Soviet people and the gains of socialism. The invincible combat might of the USSR Armed Forces reliably serves the cause of defending the Soviet Union's state interests as the bulwark of freedom and international security.

Under the leadership of the Leninist party, the Soviet people, who are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, are working with inspiration to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and the Food Program adopted by the plenum. Our creative plans are impressive and daring. But in order to implement them, we need to preserve peace. Therefore, the CPSU Central Committee May plenum noted, the Soviet Union will maintain the country's defense capability at the required level and will persistently and purposefully continue the struggle for the relaxation of international tension.

The Soviet people warmly support and unanimously approve the party's policy. Closely rallied under its Leninist banner, they march in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and international security, for social progress.

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY STATEMENT ON UN SESSION

LD141524 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 12 TASS -- Confidence of the need of adopting decisions which will in deed lead to elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, to termination of the arms race and to disarmament -- this is the foundation of the joint approach of the socialist countries to the key tasks of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, which ended its work here. This is said in a joint statement of the countries of the socialist community on the results of the session, which has been distributed as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

The USSR's statement, which was contained in the message of the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union undertakes unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, is evidence of the profound concern of the socialist countries for the destinies of peace and high responsibility for ensuring durable peace on earth, the document runs. The socialist countries believe that the Soviet Union's decision should be followed by reciprocal steps on the part of other nuclear states.

The socialist countries, the statement points out, submitted for the session a package of constructive proposals aimed at strengthening peace, preserving detente, putting an end to the arms race and expanding international cooperation.

The socialist countries firmly declared for intensification of the work of all international forums which conduct or are to conduct negotiations on questions of limitation of armaments and on disarmament.

The session has shown that the question of prevention of a nuclear war was in the focus of attention of the U.N. General Assembly. The session admitted the need of adopting undelayed steps to ward off the threat of a nuclear war and to freeze and to subsequently reduce the nuclear arsenals up to their full liquidation.

The session was unable, however, to take concrete decisions on these and other important questions discussed at the session because of the obstructionist stand of the United States and some other NATO countries, the statement stresses.

The significance of unity and cooperation of all peace forces of the planet now grows as never before.

The socialist countries reaffirmed once again their invariable readiness to agree on limitation, reduction or prohibition of any types of armaments on a fair, mutual foundation.

PRAVDA ON DISARMAMENT, LEBANON, NAMIBIA

PM121509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 82 p 4

[Mai Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Better To Be Active...

Increasingly broad circles of the world public are anxiously asking this question: Will Washington's present foreign policy course lead to a nuclear clash which would have catastrophic consequences for mankind? There is growing understanding in the world of the fact that everything necessary must be done to eliminate the nuclear threat and strengthen international security.

The UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, which is drawing to a close, has been an important international event which has fully reflected the world community's very profound concern at the fate of peace. It has graphically shown that those who are trying to spread dangerous militarist intoxication on the planet are opposed by the overwhelming majority of the planet's states, which are seeking to find ways and means to consolidate peace.

At the General Assembly session the socialist community countries put forward specific initiatives aimed at averting from mankind the danger posed by the imperialist policy of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc.

The Soviet Union's historic initiative set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly has naturally been at the center of attention throughout the world. The USSR has adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The strength of this pledge lies in its inner logic. If such a statement were also made by the other powers which possess nuclear weapons, there would be neither a first nor, consequently, a second or third nuclear strike, and there would be no nuclear war at all. The Soviet pledge, which came into effect the moment it resounded from the high UN General Assembly rostrum, is of extraordinary significance.

The Soviet initiative has received the broad support of the overwhelming majority of delegates to the special session. They pointed out in their speeches that the USSR is taking a concrete step designed to give an effective boost to the ending of the arms race and the transition to practical measures of real disarmament. The USSR's pledge has elicited a broad response throughout the world and met with the peoples' approval.

The USSR also submitted documents outlining specific paths of disarmament for the session participants' consideration. These included the memorandum which speaks of the pressing need to elaborate, adopt and carry out the stage-by-stage implementation of a nuclear disarmament program. The main provisions of a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction were also submitted.

With what did the Western powers counter the convincing and carefully weighed Soviet initiatives? They found themselves in an unenviable position at the UN General Assembly special session. Their attempts to lead the forum away from discussing the problem of preventing nuclear war failed. These powers' representatives had to resolve an extremely thankless task in their speeches: to set forth various arguments known to be unfounded in favor of the "need" for nuclear weapons and some sort of "right" of the NATO powers to be the first to use them. All this was done in accordance with the Pentagon concepts of "deterrence" and waging a "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war.

The same NATO pseudologic dictated the Western representatives' behavior at the session's final stage. They spared no efforts to block the elaboration of its concluding documents and to prevent the world community from being able to adopt an all-embracing disarmament program.

What is more, they even sought pretexts not to confirm the decisions which had already been adopted by the General Assembly's first special session on disarmament in 1978. As a result, so political observers pointed out, the West's representatives found themselves in isolation at the session.

NATO is continuing to adhere stubbornly to its old positions of preparing for war. This policy is countered by the mass movement for peace which is spreading everywhere. Many of its members proclaim the old slogan of the fifties, which has once again become topical: "It's better to be active today than radioactive tomorrow." The peoples are fully resolved to reverse the arms race. The struggle against the nuclear threat is gaining in scope.

On the Aggressor's Side

The tragedy of Lebanon is continuing. The Soviet Union cannot observe with indifference what is happening in the Near East. L.I. Brezhnev has appealed to U.S. President R. Reagan to do everything in the United States' power to end the bloodshed in Lebanon and halt the Israeli troops' barbarous annihilation of Lebanese and Palestinians -- women, children and old people. In connection with the statements to the effect that the United States is ready in principle to send a contingent of American troops to Lebanon, L.I. Brezhnev warned the U.S. President that if this actually takes place, then the Soviet Union will build its policy with regard to that fact. The Soviet appeal is a manifestation of genuine concern for peace and of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

From the very start of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Washington has maintained at all levels, right up to the highest level, that the United States knew nothing about it. The White House supposedly knew nothing about Israel's intention to commit aggression against the neighboring country, although nobody had any doubt about what was discussed behind closed doors when top Israeli representatives traveled to the banks of the Potomac. The events supposedly caught Washington unawares, although the world press had long been reporting Tel Aviv's war preparations. The United States supposedly disagrees with the Israeli policy of genocide, although tens of thousands of people in Lebanon have been killed and injured by American weapons, including pellet and cluster bombs especially designed for the mass extermination of people.

However much Washington endeavors to play out a hypocritical farce by disowning the crimes of the Israeli military, the fact remains that everything being perpetrated by the Zionists on Lebanese soil has been done right from the start not only with U.S. knowledge but also with full U.S. support: material, political and diplomatic support. At the United Nations, the United States has not even stopped at shielding the aggressor and setting itself against the whole world community along with Israel.

The truth is obvious now: The United States and Israel are implementing a united, jointly formulated plan designed to ensure their "common interests," which have been clearly stated by P. Habib, the U.S. President's special representative in the Near East. In this connection, the Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR wrote that the United States has allocated to Israel "the role of the sole defender of American oil and other interests in the region and the sole U.S. ally in the Near East."

The United States continues to exploit the Near East crisis in order to widen its influence and military presence in the area. The world was particularly alarmed by President Reagan's statement that the United States is "prepared" to send into west Beirut a contingent of marines. At the same time, reports started coming in about practical preparations for this military act. U.S. warships carrying around 1,600 marines have been ordered to take up positions in direct proximity to the Lebanese coast. U.S. commentators state that in all the United States has sent 1/2 of its Mediterranean Sixth Fleet to the shores of Lebanon.

All these steps are being taken despite the fact that there has been no request on this score from the Lebanese Government. Only as an afterthought did the United States start pressuring it to agree on the introduction of U.S. troops into Lebanese territory. Israel, however, was quick to state its approval of the White House Plan.

Washington maintains that its plan allegedly accords with the interests of peace in the Near East. But one wonders: Since when has peace been safeguarded not by curbing but by supporting the aggressor and acting as one, in union with him? And is it really a contribution to the establishment of peace when the United States ignores the UN Security Council resolution demanding the complete withdrawal of Israeli occupying forces from Lebanon? The U.S. plan is that the aggressor's forces will stay on the foreign land they have seized and will simply be joined by U.S. forces which will masquerade as part of a "multinational force."

The U.S. administration's plans merely lead to a further exacerbation of the explosive situation in the Near East. Commenting on them, West Germany's KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER rightly points out: "No one can expect the fabric of Near East peace to be woven tomorrow from these threads." Another West German paper, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, believes that Israel's war in Lebanon may become "a threat to world peace."

Many U.S. politicians are also expressing apprehension. Senate Majority Leader H. Baker stated that he regards the dispatch of U.S. forces to participate in the Near East conflict as "unwise." C. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, talked of "serious consequences" for the United States. The planned action reminded the French paper LES ECHOS of the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon in 1958 -- when the United States tried unsuccessfully to impose a puppet regime on the Lebanese people.

U.S. actions in the Near East are increasing the threat to peace and international security.

Which Way the "Contact Group" Is Leaning

Another round of consultations on the future of Namibia has begun in New York. A delegation from the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is the sole representative of the Namibian people, is participating in it. At the same table are seated representatives of the five Western powers which make up the so-called "contact group" on Namibia -- the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada. Western propaganda is trying to give the impression that the very fact that talks have begun marks a "big success," but the SWAPO representatives have a different view of the present consultations. SWAPO observer at the United Nations (T.B. Guryarab) said that he is participating in the discussions "with a sense of profound skepticism."

In defiance of UN decisions, the South African racists continue illegally to hold sway over Namibia. They have transformed the country into a colony by plundering its natural resources. Western monopolies also have their suckers on Namibia. Disregarding the mood of the international public, which is angered by the South African apartheid policy, U.S. President Reagan called South Africa a "friendly country." Now the United States is establishing wide-ranging cooperation with it. All these facts constitute the context in which it is easy to see who is hindering Namibia's acquisition of independence and why.

The "contact group" has long pretended to be an "objective" mediator allegedly establishing understanding between South Africa and SWAPO, under whose leadership the Namibian people's just liberation struggle is being waged. But when you look at the proposals made by this "objective" mediator it is clear that it wants to dictate the kind of solution of the problem which would accord best with the interests of South Africa and U.S. strategic designs. This was the thrust, for example, of the "contact group's" proposals on how elections should be held in Namibia -- in order to safeguard the decisive influence of the white minority. Obviously SWAPO had to reject these proposals.

Now the "contact group" has come to the negotiating table with new proposals. They were provisionally agreed on in June between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State C. Crocker and South African officials who had traveled to Washington. Their content is such that, as SWAPO representatives state, "the talks may end in deadlock through the fault of the West." In fact, on the initiative of the United States and South Africa, the notorious "linkage" concept was brought into play on behalf of the "contact group."

It lumps together questions which have absolutely nothing to do with one another. In this case the granting of independence to Namibia is arbitrarily linked to the question of... the withdrawal from Angola of Cuban forces which are allegedly -- what a ridiculous argument -- "threatening the security" of South Africa. In fact, as is known, the Cuban forces are in Angola at the request of its government to safeguard the country's security -- indeed, the racists are perpetrating constant aggression against it.

The conditions in which the withdrawal of Cuban forces can be carried out have been clearly formulated by Angola and Cuba -- the countries whose sovereign affair this is. They have clearly stated that the withdrawal of forces will be implemented on the decision of the sovereign Government of Angola provided that the threat of any aggression or armed invasion of Angola has been eliminated. The "linkage" perpetrated by Washington and Pretoria is totally unjustified. Who needs it and why? It implies an ill-concealed desire to facilitate the further pursuit of an aggressive terrorist policy by South Africa against progressive African states in keeping with U.S. hegemonist aspirations. Not for nothing did SWAPO President S. Nujoma state in connection with the current talks: "The impression is that the South African regime is just using delaying tactics to gain breathing space and then to launch new aggressions against Angola, as it did last year."

The attempts by the South African regime, with U.S. help, to prevent a just solution of the Namibian problem are encountering resolute condemnation on the part of the world community. The way to solve the problem is well known: It was reaffirmed last fall by the UN General Assembly's extraordinary special session on Namibia. It was outlined by Security Council Resolution 435 which envisages the holding of elections and the country's transition to independence under international supervision.

USSR-FRG CREDIT AGREEMENT FOR PIPELINE

LD131140 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 13 Jul 82

["Links Broaden" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad July 13 TASS -- Inter-Bank agreements between the USSR and the FRG pertaining to the construction of the Urengoy-USSR western frontier gas pipeline are planned to be signed here today. This is evidence of the steadily broadening economic and trade links between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Broad business contacts established between the USSR's Bank for Foreign Trade and West German banks. [sentence as heard] Owing to these contacts, account operations for the servicing of the foreign trade turnover are conducted precisely and uninterruptedly, clients are rendered all sorts of banking services. Deposit and monetary operations between the USSR's Bank for Foreign Trade and West German banks develop successfully.

As was noted at the second meeting of the expert banking-and-finances group of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which is under way here, despite certain difficulties, the two countries are continuing their cooperation in the sphere of middle-term and long-term financing of foreign trade. What is at issue is above all financing of Soviet imports from the FRG of machinery and equipment for large-scale projects in the chemical and ferrous metallurgy industries, special-purpose machine tools, sheet steel to make big-diameter pipes.

Further Report

LD131658 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Leningrad July 13 TASS -- A credit agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union on financing the trunkline export West Siberia-USSR western frontier gas pipeline was signed in Leningrad today. In accordance with the agreement, the West German side will finance deliveries to the Soviet Union of big diameter pipes and equipment for the export gas pipeline.

The signing of the agreement completes the work of the second meeting of the expert banking-and-finances group of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Bank Chairman Interviewed

LD132054 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Leningrad July 13 TASS -- Yuriy Ivanov, chairman of the board of the USSR Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank), has described in a TASS interview as a document of great significance the protocol of the second session of the expert group for banking and financial issues of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which was signed here today. An agreement has also been signed between the USSR Vneshtorgbank and a consortium of FRG banks on financing the supplies from the FRG to the USSR of equipment and materials for the gas pipeline Urengoy-western border of the Soviet Union. This agreement, Yuriy Ivanov said, is a contribution to the development of good, mutually beneficial economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Dr Friedrich-Wilhelm Christians, speaker of the board of the Deutsche Bank, said: "In our mutual relations we have accumulated good experience, characteristic of which is the reliability of both partners. We should adhere to this also in the future.

PROGRESS REPORTED ON PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

FRG, Japanese Pipes Received

LD131450 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has already received from West German and Japanese business companies more than 1/2 of the pipes it ordered for the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. In Moscow, the Foreign Trade Ministry reports that the deliveries continue as scheduled under the respective contracts. The transcontinental natural gas pipeline, whose length will amount to nearly 5,000 kilometers, will be completed on time. By the end of next year it will be providing gas for Austria, Italy, West Germany, France and for other West European nations.

Transformers Ahead of Schedule

LD131332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Transformers manufactured at the Yerevan Armelektromash association were dispatched today ahead of schedule to the construction workers of the gas pipeline Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod. The units are distinguished by their high degree of reliability and efficiency. Their service period has been doubled. The enterprise is now preparing for the output of new types of generators -- transformer substations for construction workers on gas trunk-pipelines.

Pumping Installation Dispatched

LD131538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] A new gas-pumping installation for mainline gas pipelines has been created by the Sumy machine-building production association named after Frunze. This is a new gas-pumping unit which production started on this year. Such machines are to be supplied for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline.

Using them has an enormous economic effect: The block design [blochnaya konstruktsiya] of the new machine will make it possible to bring the pumping station into operation two to three times more quickly, and expenditure on building and assembly work will be reduced by between 30-40 percent by comparison with units of the stationary type [statsonarnogo tipa]. Moreover, the new installation is three times more powerful than those that are serially produced and the use of an aviation drive [aviatsionnyy privod] will make it possible to supply more than 30 million cubic meters of natural gas every 24 hours. The first new unit has already been dispatched to its customer. The Ukrainian machine-builders will send four more units to the gas workers by the end of the year.

Energy Expert Comments

LD140546 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union is to extract some 500,000 million cubic meters of gas this year, the greatest amount ever. West Siberian deposits are being developed especially fast. It is a vast program of building pipelines to deliver the gas to the country's more developed and densely populated areas. To fulfill its contractual obligations, the Soviet Union has decided to make the equipment at its own enterprises. A number of engineering works have already got down to business making the equipment, including the pumping stations of which the Reagan administration has put an embargo. Here is comment on that by Nikolay Markov, a leading Soviet expert in energy engineering:

Nikolay Markov says time limits have been set for a serial production of new compressor stations at the Leningrad engineering works. [Words indistinct] These are highly effective machines. The efficiency of these machines is higher than on similar American machines. The use of such machines will cut by half the number of pumping units on pipelines. Considering the harsh climatic conditions of Siberia and the remoteness of the areas where the pipelines are situated, this will allow us to solve one more problem -- to cut by 60 percent the construction (?time). The need in compressors was planned to be [word indistinct] by 1986. Now, on the initiative of the workers, supported by the Soviet Government, this program will be accomplished much earlier. The first kilometer of pipes on the export line was welded last March. By the end of the year, 1,500 kilometers will be laid. The present pace of the construction makes us confident that the line will be commissioned as planned by 1984, says Nikolay Markov.

MOSCOW NOTES 'TANGIBLE DIFFERENCES' IN OPEC

LD131900 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Andrey Korneyev commentary: "OPEC Faces Ordeals"]

[Text] An emergency session of OPEC oil and oil industry ministers has been held in Vienna. Participants in this conference stressed their resolute will to keep the general oil production level at 17.5 million barrels daily. This was agreed on by the OPEC members when they met in March and was approved in May.

Nevertheless, unlike the two previous sessions, this session is not considered fruitful since under the umbrella of the general agreement on the maximum accepted production level, in the present circumstances there were obvious tangible differences among OPEC members with regard to how much oil must be produced and who will produce it. Iran, Libya and Nigeria urged in Vienna that the share allocated to them in March be reviewed, since these countries hold the view that this harms their hard currency oil base. It is only reasonable that these countries should hold the view that Saudi Arabia, which is the biggest oil exporter, has the largest surplus revenues and thus can afford to bear the larger part of the expenses connected with the present oil surplus on the international markets.

What are the reasons for these tangible differences among OPEC members? The oil market situation was much worse when the OPEC members met in March. The price of crude oil dropped. The international monopolies offered the international oil markets their oil reserves in an attempt to undermine OPEC. It was during that difficult period for OPEC that the oil producers, as a result of their coordinated measures, managed to face the changes in the international oil market and the attacks by monopolies despite the fact that they were unable to change to course of events in their interest.

It is necessary to search for the roots of pure economic differences in (?politics) and not in the economy. It is common knowledge that the nature of internal military and political disputes has always [word indistinct] the principles of general harmony. In this respect, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict is no exception. The differences between the two conflicting parties entered the arena of military and political measures in the sphere of OPEC's oil policy. These differences were reflected in the current Lebanese crisis. As a result of this, the efforts of those Arab progressive regimes which called for the adoption of active measures as far as imposing an oil embargo to stand up to the Israeli enemy and its protectors were frustrated. The oil weapon, which proved its effectiveness in the struggle against the Israeli invaders, also ceased to be operational. It is not mere coincidence that the Arab press shows interest in the political aspect of the current differences. The Algerian EL MOUDJAHID criticized the conservative regimes in the Arabain gulf countries, and in particular, the stance which Saudi Arabia adopted at the Vienna session, pointing out that Riyadh endeavored to evade discussion of the use of the oil weapon against the invaders at a time when U.S. imperialism is supporting the Zionist army.

OPEC now faces difficult economic and political ordeals. The near future will show whether the wise forces of cohesion, which undoubtedly exist [words indistinct], will be able to triumph over the differences. It is likely that the coming conference at the end of August will provide the answer to this.

U.S. POLICIES ON EEC COUNTRIES 'MISFIRE'

LD131422 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 13 Jul 82

["Washington's Cowboy Attacks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The meeting of the Common Market finance ministers, which ended on Monday evening, reaffirmed once again that West European countries encounter unceremonious attempts of the Reagan administration to shift the brunt of crisis phenomena on the shoulders of allies, to undermine their their economic positions. The finance ministers had to elaborate recommendations on increasing capital investments into the Common Market economy to make it brisker, to enhance competitiveness of the West European industry in world markets, measures against unemployment. That these issues are given prominence is attributed to the difficult situation in the economy of the EEC countries: recession in production deepened, the unfavourable balance of trade did not reduce, the number of the unemployed reached 10,500,000, a record high figure in the whole of the post-war period.

The finance ministers became convinced however that any attempts to have "economic revival" of Western Europe are brought to zero because of Washington's egoistic policy. They noted that the preservation in the United States of high bank prime rates, largely attributed to huge budget deficits linked with huge military expenditures, "is the main and the most dangerous obstacle to economic recovery of the EEC."

In Western Europe they suspect not without ground that the Reagan administration seeks to finance its monstrous militaristic programme through the outflow of capital from Western Europe to the United States as a result of overstated bank rates and the dollar value rate.

A whole number of actions show that the United States unleashed a merciless "economic warfare" against the allies. These are restrictions on imports on West European steel to the United States and battles in trade with textile, farm products.

These actions include the arbitrary ban of the Reagan administration on West-European companies' delivery to the Soviet Union of equipment for the West Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, the equipment which is made by the American licenses. Washington's cowboy attacks on the established mutually beneficial East-West economic links, which are important for stability in the West, the attacks which might entail exorbitant losses for Western Europe, caused rightful indignation in West-European capitals. But seemingly Washington does not care for the interests of the allies. On July 11 President Reagan reaffirmed once again his discriminatory decision.

Washington's blackmail approach to its own partners naturally heightens the contradictions existing between the United States and Western Europe. The question of counter-measures against the United States has been raised at the EEC steering bodies, in the European Parliament. A number of finance ministers spoke about that at the Brussels meeting. The diktat of the Reagan administration toward Western Europe misfires.

ECONOMIC AID TO DEVELOPING STATES ASSESSED

PM131021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by S. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: "Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] The course pursued by the Soviet Union toward developing international economic cooperation on the basis of the equality of the sides, respect for sovereignty and utilization of opportunities for the mutually beneficial division of labor is of great significance for achieving stable peace and mutual understanding among the peoples.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions determined the main tasks in the development of foreign economic ties in the eighties. Their essence was expressed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words that foreign economic ties are an effective means of resolving political and economic tasks and that the balanced and well-conceived development of these ties is a considerable reserve for raising social production efficiency.

Thus economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries plays an important role for the socialist community countries. On the other hand, broad practical cooperation with the socialist world promotes the restructuring of the developing countries' economic and social lives on progressive bases and is a factor in the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different sociopolitical systems.

For 25 years now, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations has been actively participating in organizing and developing such cooperation. Its activity is primarily connected with providing foreign partners with mutually beneficial cooperation in building various enterprises and projects. This includes planning and exploration work, supplying components and materials, assigning experts to provide technical assistance in the construction and operation of various projects, geological exploration and cadre training.

Economic and technical cooperation is playing an increasingly large role in the Soviet Union's system of foreign economic ties. This is indicated by facts such as these: During the lifetime of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the number of countries with which agreements on economic and technical cooperation have been signed has increased from 17 to 81. Nearly 4,500 enterprises and other projects are being built, modernized or expanded abroad on the basis of these agreements. Of them about 2,700 have been commissioned.

The very character of cooperation has changed qualitatively. It has become comprehensive, large-scale and long-term. The construction of integrated projects within the CEMA framework has been further developed. Production units are being built abroad on terms whereby facilities are handed over to the foreign customer in a state of complete readiness. Production sharing with foreign countries is developing on the basis of enterprises previously built with the USSR's assistance. The proportion of exports of components is increasing year by year.

The economic effect of giving technical assistance to foreign countries is increasing. Our country obtains necessary products for the money received as payment for that assistance and as repayment for credits. This sum averages R3.5 billion annually just from enterprises and projects built with the USSR's assistance.

Approximately 2/3 of all Soviet technical assistance goes to the socialist countries. It embraces primarily such sectors as the power industry (including nuclear power), metallurgy, oil refining, the chemical industry, machine building and the construction industry.

The results of this work speak for themselves. Thus in 1981 metallurgical enterprises built with the USSR's assistance smelted almost the entire volume of steel produced in Bulgaria and Cuba, over 1/2 of the total in Poland and 1/3 in the SFRY. About 60 percent of chemical industry output in the CEMA countries is produced at enterprises built in cooperation with Soviet organizations.

The Soviet Union's assistance in developing agriculture and the agroindustrial complex is of great significance for a number of socialist countries. With the USSR's assistance, Mongolia, for example, has carried out measures to strengthen stockraising's fodder base, has built a number of state farms and livestock units and has opened up large areas of virgin lands. Vietnam has been given help in organizing state farms and cultivating perennial tropical corps and Cuba has been given help in developing its sugar industry.

The further deepening of the CEMA countries' integration in the agricultural production and processing sphere and the implementation of the agreements reached at the Crimea meetings of fraternal communist and workers party leaders on the CEMA countries' participation in modernizing Soviet processing and food industry enterprises will promote the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

We now receive from the fraternal countries some of the output from those enterprises built with the USSR's participation in payment for the assistance in building them. This includes copper and molybdenum concentrates, fluorspar, blankets, woolen rugs and carpets from Mongolia; soda ash, polyamide cord, tractors, mowers and battery-operated trucks from Bulgaria; tin, tea, coffee, pineapples and citrus fruits from Vietnam; and sugar and nickel concentrate from Cuba.

The socialist community states have begun implementing long-term targeted cooperation programs. The pivot of one of them -- in the energy, fuel and raw materials sphere -- is the nuclear power industry. With the USSR's assistance, a powerful nuclear machine-building base is being created in the CEMA countries on the basis of specialization and cooperation among states. About 50 industrial associations and enterprises in eight states are now pooling efforts to produce comprehensive equipment on an integrated technical basis for bases under construction.

Other major projects under construction with the USSR's assistance in the current 5-year plan include Southeast Asia's largest hydrocomplex at Hoa Binh in Vietnam with a capacity of nearly 2,000 megawatts and the Punta Gorda nickel combine in Cuba. Cooperation with socialist countries in the capital construction sphere is now being enriched by new forms such as the creation of joint firms and enterprises. An agreement was signed with Vietnam in 1981 to establish a joint oil and gas prospecting and extraction enterprise. Many complex cooperation questions have already been resolved at this project and practical work is beginning, taking into account the experience of the Erdenet joint Soviet-Mongolian enterprise.

The fraternal countries are transferring their national economies to an intensive development path. At the same time, it is necessary to rebuff the attempts of the United States and some of its allies to conduct a policy of discrimination and diktat in the sphere of business relations with the socialist countries. All of this requires closer economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the fraternal countries, the pooling of their efforts and the further development of socialist economic integration.

"Life itself," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress, "poses the task of supplementing the coordination of plans with the matching of economic policy as a whole." In this context, the need arises for a more thorough validation of the economic expediency of constructing major projects, the prompt consideration of the possibility of providing them with raw materials and fuel, the loading of capacities and the steady sale of output.

Such are the most immediate tasks of developing cooperation with the socialist countries. Now for economic and technical assistance to the developing states with which we are engaged in broad economic, scientific and technical cooperation beneficial to both sides. At present, the Soviet Union has agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 65 developing Asian, African and Latin American countries. And assistance to states of a socialist trend occupies an important place in this cooperation. It is geared toward supporting those countries' efforts to remove the imperialist monopolies' positions, secure the commanding heights in the economy for the people's states, transfer to the planned development of productive forces and consolidate the state apparatus with skilled national cadres.

Cooperation with the developing countries is based on Leninist principles of international relations: equality between major and minor peoples and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs.

The USSR's assistance to the developing countries is aimed mainly toward creating industrial and energy capacities, developing agriculture, prospecting for minerals and training national cadres. The bases of national industry were created and the foundation for further economic development was laid for the first time in many liberated countries with the USSR's assistance. Construction projects built with Soviet assistance now handle about 35 percent of the total steel smelted in India, 70 percent in Iran and approaching 95 percent in Egypt; and 70 percent of the total electricity generated in Syria, 60 percent in Afghanistan and nearly 55 percent in Iraq. With the USSR's assistance, it is planned to increase the developing countries' electricity generating capacity by 16 percent, pig iron production by 120 percent, steel production by 50 percent and coal extracion by 260 percent in the current 5-year period in comparison with the previous period.

The Bhilai metallurgical plant is one of the largest projects created in the heavy industry sphere. It was not only the pioneer of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, but also the first large-scale cooperation project between the Soviet Union and the developing countries. The largest metallurgical plant in tropical Africa with a capacity of 1.3 million tons of steel annually is now being built with the USSR's assistance in Nigeria's (Adzhaokuta) region.

Soviet technical assistance to the liberated countries in the agricultural sphere is geared toward creating the material base for them to produce their own agricultural output. This character of the USSR's assistance differs radically from the Western countries' approach. Their help is limited, as a rule, to supplies of goods connected with satisfying not long-term but transient needs.

The training of national cadres -- engineers, technicians, skilled workers, doctors and teachers -- is a further important avenue of assistance. During the years of cooperation, about 1.5 million people have been educated and trained, including 900,000 in the developing countries. About 150 academic institutions, including higher and secondary institutions, have been created in the liberated states with the USSR's assistance and nearly 100 more are being created.

Practical measures which help to consolidate the liberated states' independence are now becoming of paramount significance when the United States and its allies are stepping up economic expansion in the developing countries. Imperialist circles are striving to include the liberated countries' economies in their sphere of influence and develop private enterprise above all there.

The distinguishing feature of the USSR's economic ties with the developing countries is to strengthen the state sector as the basis of independent development and the defense of nascent national industry against capitalist monopolies.

At the recent 36th CEMA session in Budapest, the socialist community countries decisively condemned the actions of the U.S. imperialist circles and their allies aimed at complicating East-West trade and economic relations and confirmed the desire to develop cooperation with those capitalist states which show a readiness to cooperate and constructively approach the development of international economic relations. The mulifaceted economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland is a good example of this. It is developing in an atmosphere of genuine trust and goodneighborliness on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect for the twc sides' interests.

Any success, albeit modest, in the development of foreign economic ties is preceded by much economic and organizational work in which large collectives of Soviet people are involved. It is not only workers of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations who participate in providing economic and technical assistance to foreign countries, but also experts from nearly 170 main planning institutes, workers and engineers from over 2,500 enterprises manufacturing components as well as tens of thousands of Soviet experts on foreign assignments.

The contribution made by industrial enterprises to the development of foreign economic ties is weighty; however, not all reserves have been brought into play. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government indicate the need to expand the export base and ensure the prompt and high-quality fulfillment of orders for the manufacture and export of equipment. There are other problems, too. Workers of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and other departments are now working at resolving them. Efforts are being directed toward improving the forms and methods of economic and technical cooperation, making more rational use of physical resources allocated for export and observing plan discipline and quality requirements.

On the whole, it can be said that the economic, scientific and technical potential possessed by our country makes it possible from year to year to resolve increasingly large-scale tasks in the sphere of economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

DRAFT ARTICLES ON 'POWERS OF TREATIES' SUBMITTED

LD131248 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yu. Kosinskiy reports:

The session of the U.N. International Law Commission taking place here has completed work on an important document, the draft articles on the powers of treaties between states and international organizations.

The draft treaty approved by the session contains a number of new basic provisions taking account of the specific status of international organizations as compared with that of states. It goes far in extending the provisions of the 1969 Vienna Convention defining the powers of international treaties, which should facilitate the enhancement of stability of contractual relations between states, and also between states and international organizations.

The above draft is to be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly, which should pass the decision on investing the draft with the powers of an international treaty or model rules.

ZAMYATIN SCORES REAGAN 'IDEOLOGICAL WAR' PLAN

PM130839 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 14

[Article by Leonid Zamyatin: "The Washington Crusaders"; subtitled: "The 'Ideological War' Declared by Reagan Against Communism and Socialism Is a 'Dirty War.' Its Strategists Are the Military-Monopoly Forces of the United States. Its Methods Are Lies, Slander and Misinformation"]

[Text] 1.

Another "crusade" has been announced against the Soviet Union, socialism and communism. During his recent European trip U.S. President R. Reagan addressed the British Parliament and not only announced this campaign, but promised to do his best to "relegate Marxism-Leninism to the ash heap of history." That is what happens when you become intoxicated by militarism. So the course of world imperialist reaction, the beaten path from the "crusade" by 14 capitalist countries to "smother the Russian revolution in the cradle" (W. Churchill's words) and the Nazi "Drang nach Osten" to the "global campaign for freedom" proclaimed by the head of the U.S. administration of millionaires and multimillionaires in his London speech, remains in force.

Washington's anti-Soviet and antisocialist orgy has a specific, practical purpose. It is a psychological offensive intended to validate and justify an unprecedented arms race, preparations for confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community and, ultimately, for a "limited" or -- according to the Pentagon's latest plans -- "protracted" nuclear war. The prescription of one of the fathers of the cold war, J.F. Dulles, is gaining currency: "To make a country shoulder the burden which the maintenance of powerful armed forces demands, it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere akin to war hysteria. You have to induce fear of an outside danger."

Being unable to justify by any sensible arguments the course toward the breakup of American-Soviet relations, a new lap of the arms race and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of many Asian, African and Latin American countries, the U.S. ruling circles are combining the shift toward fueling tension with gross anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, making them one of the chief elements of their policy and propaganda. For the West, it was stressed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, the ideological struggle is not simply a battle of ideas. "It employs an entire system of means geared to undermining the socialist world and causing it to disintegrate."

Recently, Washington's line toward ensuring U.S. military superiority has been joined by an increasingly conspicuous phenomenon: the attempt to achieve superiority in the sphere of ideology and propaganda. What has brought this about?

The U.S. politicians' and ideologists' hopes of orchestrating the "triumphal" march of the "hard line" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and "curbing the unruly Third World" were not being realized. It was found that the foreign policy -- a policy from a position of strength, a policy of achieving military superiority -- was losing the confidence of world public opinion and looked dangerous and destructive against the background of the Soviet Union's dynamic, constructive and consistent peace-loving course. It was found that Washington was all the same losing the struggle for people's minds. Many Western politicians were forced to acknowledge the irresistable magnetism of Soviet foreign policy.

Deliberately avoiding an honest and constructive discussion of disputes, leading circles in the United States and NATO decided to declare "ideological war" on the Soviet Union. "We are participating," said International Communication Agency [ICA] Director C. Wick, a close friend of President Reagan and also a millionaire, addressing the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee International Operations Subcommittee, "in a war of ideas.... Our opponent is the Soviet Union...."

To all appearances, it has been decided to elevate "ideological warfare" to a level of state policy, imbuing it with an extreme bellicosity. The tone is being set by the President and other administration figures working in close contact with a sizable staff of U.S. "sovietologists" and the owners and leading commentators of the U.S. mass news media. The "ideological warfare" machine is being flung into action. Its prime component is the ICA, headed by C. Wick. According to him, "Never before has the ICA been so directly involved in shaping and implementing policy." The department has been allotted the role of the President's confidential "foreign policy team." The ICA has been given another function as well: coordination of foreign policy propaganda within the NATO framework.

The "ideological war," with its big number, the so-called "Truth" project, presupposes that the United States will "react more aggressively to the Soviet Union's actions" and seek to ensure satisfaction of U.S. ambitions, based on its "adherence to the principle of the position of strength." That is one aspect. The other is touching up the U.S. facade, making it more appealing, and convincing foreign public opinion of the "vitality of American moral, spiritual and cultural values."

The aims and methods of the "ideological war" remind one in many ways of the "psychological war" declared nigh on half of century ago. Its methods have erased the border between truth and lies, have kindled fear, suspicion, enmity and hatred and have been preparing the masses for imperialist carnage. Here is the evidence of H. Fritzsche, who was in charge of radio broadcasting and the press in the Third Reich and who confessed at the Nuremburg trials: "I organized a broad campaign of anti-Soviet propaganda, endeavoring to persuade the public that it was the Soviet Union and not Germany that was to blame for the war.... We had no grounds whatsoever for accusing the USSR of preparing to launch a military offensive against Germany."

History, as we can see, is repeating itself. Encouraging a climate of distrust and suspicion of the Soviet Peace Program and the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy, the U.S. ruling circles are reiterating the hackneyed thesis that the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism was declared by our side and allegedly serves the "Soviet Union's hegemonist aims." This is a deliberate distortion of the Communists' position on the question. The ideological struggle in the international arena is an objective fact. It is a reflection of the class struggle. But Communists have always advocated honest, peaceful competition between ideas. "People," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "must not try to resolve their relationships, including their positions on ideological questions, on the battlefield." He stressed that "we are against ideology's becoming the servant of military staffs," and that "not even the most fundamental historical or ideological dispute should be resolved by a nuclear duel."

The role of "ideological war" as servant of the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon and the CIA also predetermines the methods used in it. They are misinformation, distortion of facts, political demogoguery, the invention of various myths, dissemination of malevolent information and the clouding of people's consciousness with fears and suspicions.

The West German magazine STERN printed a series of articles headed "Arms Race Madness." Its authors noticed an already evident pattern. "Whenever," wrote STERN, "U.S. politicians or military men are seeking the go-ahead for the introduction of new weapons systems they suddenly discover the alleged existence of a Soviet superiority. This game has been going on for nearly 30 years now."

This "game" has well-known moves. First the illusion of Soviet military superiority is created. The newspapers and the television supply a flood of fictitious estimates of armaments and military equipment in a ratio favoring the USSR, of course: 3:1, 4:1, 6:0. People are told that the Russians have only one aim in mind: to attack the United States and the West as a whole and crush them. There appeared the "Soviet military threat" myth, a U.S. propaganda stereotype, which is trumpeted on the slightest pretext.

What we see in U.S. life in the eighties is very like what was happening in that country at the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies. Now, as then, the truth is plain to see: The domestic situation is dictating foreign policy. You will recall that the U.S. aggression in Indochina rocked U.S. society. The attempt to use force to prevent the Vietnamese people from handling their own domestic affairs ended in failure. Disappointment, anger and, in many cases, grief came to U.S. homes. The death of U.S. soldiers in the "dirty war" and the expenditure of vast sums of money caused mental anguish. People began to talk about a political crisis in the country, about the need to revise Washington's dangerous foreign policy doctrines. The big hangover had come.

The U.S. withdrawal from intervention in Vietnam took place in a complex and contradictory process. Politicians were forced to reckon with the antiwar mood of the Americans. The process of relaxation of tension which soon followed instilled the hope that it was possible to follow a different political path, where even very complex issues can and must be resolved at the negotiating table and not on the battlefield. The realization of these possibilities demanded of the U.S. leaders a certain amount of courage and good sense.

Unfortunately, the lessons of the past were forgotten. Increasingly one saw woven into the fabric of officials' speeches and actions speculation about "U.S. military weakness," and this was used as a pretext for calling for a buildup of the arms race, which was reinforced by the redistribution of power that was taking place in the country. Increasingly, direct representatives of monopoly capital were openly pushing their way into the higher echelons of power. The fact that emissaries of big monopolies and banks are members of the ruling administration in the United States is not a new phenomenon. In this sense the Reagan administration is no exception. The only "novelty" is that the Cabinet includes actual millionaires directly representing the military-industrial complex, people who have links with bellicose circles and arms-manufacturing concerns in California, Texas and other states of the "Far West" and South of the United States. They are people with an imperial mentality. The arms race is based on the U.S. imperial approach to world problems, which brings into the country's foreign policy course an arbitrary interpretation of such concepts as the continuity of past policy, previous accords and agreements and the generally accepted norms of international law.

2.

There is another aspect to the "ideological war." By kicking up an anti-Soviet, anti-communist fuss the organizers want to distract Americans' attention from problems relating to the socioeconomic crisis in their own country, thus attempting to revive the nation with a massive shot of anticommunism and chauvinism.

The United States entered the eighties with unemployment at a record level (9 million), rising inflation and rising prices for essential goods. The current U.S. administration's offensive against social programs for working people is fraught with profound social conflict. Such facts as the strike by the air traffic controllers' union are not isolated phenomena but are symptoms of profound social ferment. They reflect the deterioration of relations between the powers that be and the labor unions and working class.

The blow to the social program has been aggravated and exacerbated by the tensions in America's sick society. Statistics show that U.S. citizens possess 55 million firearms, but all attempts to control them have failed. Every 10 seconds there is a robbery in the United States, every 30 seconds there is an armed attack and every 24 minutes there is a murder. Americans live on constant fear. This is fueled by the explosive situation in the country resulting from racial discrimination. Despite all official propaganda's assurances that this problem does not exist in the United States, almost every day brings instances of persecution and repression against Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Indians and members of other ethnic minorities. Practice shows that the U.S. ruling circles are leaving untouched the root causes of racism.

The U.S. ruling circles are seeking a way out of the crisis situation by kindling militarist hysteria. The big monopoly associations which have invested billions of dollars in the creation of new types of weapons are telling people that they provide work for millions of Americans. The false thesis is that the arms race benefits the people. The squandering of human and material resources, which leads to imbalances in the economy and creates crisis situations, is passed off almost as a kind of charitable act.

The climb up the perilous rungs of the arms race and the breakup of international relations, and the fueling of war hysteria in the country have rebounded on the Reagan administration. In their endeavor to justify their militarist course and accustom people to the idea of the possibility of a "limited" or world nuclear war the U.S. authorities provoked fear and protest among the broad masses of the U.S. population. People began to realize that the bellicose course vis-a-vis the Soviet Union was becoming a threat to their own security.

It is reckoned that questions of war and peace will be the focus of the midterm elections to be held in the United States in November. In legislative circles there is already growing criticism of the administration's military programs. The representatives of big business associated R. Reagan's arrival in office with the prospect of new military orders, "stronger defense" and "fairer taxes on entrepreneurs," but other sentiments have now emerged. (A. Rousi), former assistant editor of the Washington POST, recently published a book called: "The Nice Guy and What He Is Doing for Us: The Promises and Dangers of Reaganism." Assessing the first months of Reagan's term in the White House, the author calls them a total failure. Stressing that expenditure on social needs (health, education, unemployment benefits and so forth) has been substantially reduced, while the military budget has risen to a record level, (Rousi) states: "The budget appropriations are crazy and are based on untried theory, unrealistic proposals and dubious logic."

The U.S. ruling circles are trying to cure all America's ills and difficulties in their own way. They are assuring Americans that the extra billions of dollars invested in military production will get them out of the crisis. And to indoctrinate U.S. public opinion they are investing colossal sums in propaganda. The first dollar injections went into the ICA. An extra $70 million have been allocated to it for the year (1981-1982), and $640 million have been requested for 1983. A considerable proportion of this will go to step up the radio broadcasting capacity of VOA. There are bigger appropriations for the so-called "nongovernmental" Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. There are also plans for the closer coordination of the propaganda services of Britain, the FRG, the Vatican, Israel and other countries.

Private organizations are becoming actively involved in "ideological warfare": major newspapers and magazines, radio stations, representatives of big monopolies abroad, church organizations and others. The apparatus of these services comprises a total of several hundred thousand people and their total expenditure is roughly $7 billion.

When you read Washington officials' appeals for more funds to unleash an "ideological war" you are reminded of what was said by a leader of the USIA in the sixties when there had been another upsurge of anti-American feeling abroad. In a fit of exasperation he said: "Whatever the policy is, so is the propaganda." So everything is back where it was before.

Washington and NATO leaders try to justify the large appropriations for foreign policy propaganda purposes by citing "the Russians' superiority in the sphere of psychological warfare." They are trying to divorce Soviet propaganda from policy. Russian policy, they say, is "aggressive," but in the USSR they have learned to present it in a favorable light and make it attractive to the Western public -- as if it were all a matter of propagandist subterfuge and political packaging, not of the content of the policy.

This is not a new maneuver. It was detected by V.I. Lenin: "If our opponents have said and admitted that we have worked miracles in developing propaganda and agitation, then this must not be understood in a superficial war -- that is, that we had many agitators and went through a lot of paper -- but we must grasp the intrinsic meaning, which is that the truth which this agitation contained has been implanted in everyone's head." Truth -- that is the key to an understanding of the effectiveness of Soviet foreign policy propaganda. Therein too, lies, its superiority over imperialist propaganda. A superiority for which bourgeois manipulators of social consciousness cannot forgive it.

Why do L.I. Brezhnev's speeches make a truly worldwide impact?

Because they tell people the truth about what preoccupies and alarms them most today -- about the destiny of world peace, about who is threatening it and who is defending it, about the true extent of the threat and ways of averting it. The Soviet Union sees explanation of the essence and aims of its policy as an integral and important element of contact with the outside world, part of the dialogue with the West. A dialogue whose purpose is to cast out bias and prejudice, achieve broad mutual understanding and find the common denominator in the main sphere -- in removing the danger of war. And these sincere and authoritative words of truth, good will and love of peace find their way into the hearts and minds of people, including people in the West.

People in the West often swear on the Bible that they intend to tell "the truth and nothing but the truth." In his state of the union message at the end of January U.S. President R. Reagan promised the international community to "establish an era of truth in our public statements and radio broadcasts to other countries." It sounds good, but it looks quite different in reality. A brazen anti-Soviet campaign of lies has been launched at the highest level among Washington officials. They have no qualms about ascribing to the Soviet Union nonexistent "perifidious expansionist plans" accusing it of involvement "in international terrorism" and other ravings.

By maliciously distorting the true picture of the strategic parity that has been established in the world they try to intimidate the public with "Soviet military superiority." Having promised to "establish an era of truth" they are establishing an era of total misinformation and slander. Having announced an information and propaganda project designated "Truth," a name which implies a considerable commitment, they put out a series of pasquinades: "Soviet Military Power," "White Paper on El Salvador," "Concerning the USSR's Use of Chemical Weapons." That is their "truth."

They have lied so much and written so many fables that they have lost the confidence of their own people. The U.S. administration does not realize, J. Anderson states in the Washington POST, that "the most effective method of convincing the people and influencing world events is the truth." But they are using lies, not the truth; they are not appealing to reason, they are arousing base instincts, hatred and suspicion. In the course of the "ideological war" attempts are made to accustom Americans and West Europeans to unthinkable "first nuclear strike" scenarios and to the possibility of "demonstrative atomic detonations," and they are told that America can survive a nuclear catastrophe if another 44 new military programs are added to its arsenal.

3.

Millions of people are resolutely opposed to this misanthropic undertaking. The participants of the "international Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War congress stressed in their appeal that they had come to "the inevitable conclusion that nuclear war will have inadmissible consequences." Answering people in the West who are trying to accustom people to the idea that a nuclear war can be won, prominent Soviet scientists stress in their recent book: "This ill-intentioned myth must be dispelled. In a nuclear war there can be no winners, and there can be only one outcome -- the destruction of hundreds of millions of people and the ruin of civilization."

This prompts the question: Do the U.S. leaders know of the dangerous nature of nuclear war?

Certainly they know.

But they are deliberately misinforming the world public in order to justify the further stockpiling of arsenals of lethal weapons in the United States, hoping thereby to achieve military superiority and hold talks from a position of strength, blackmail and pressure.

The U.S. leaders state that they are averse to communism and socialism. We don't like capitalism either, for that matter. But the difference between the social systems is no reason for waging a cold war, still less for pursuing a foreign policy from a position of strength, as is happening in U.S. leading circles.

The calculations of Washington's "ideological war" organizers include impractical plans for crushing socialism as a system -- an impractical and dangerous venture. The policy of "pushing aside" and "rolling back" socialism which was announced immediately after the war did not bring its initiators any nearer their desired goal. The socialist community did not waver, it did not yield to the pressure. It was then decided to adopt the doctrine of "softening up" and "bridgebuilding," to try to strangle socialism in the embrace of the detente policy. That did not work either. Neither during the cold war nor in the detente period where they able to put the squeeze on the socialist community. Then they switched to a combination of the crude methods of the "rolling back" days and more sophisticated and perifidious tactics: besieging someone else's fortress and trying to undermine its defense capability from within.

As is known, Poland was chosen as the target for the new imperialist experiment.

The operation, elaborated at imperialist subversive centers, envisaged the staging of a counterrevolutionary coup in the country, preceded by the ideologization of socialist Poland. The intention was to fill the vacuum thus created with bourgeois models of "political pluralism" and "free market economy" and clericalist hegemony. Special reliance was placed on various antisocialist groups which had links with U.S. special services.

The loosening of the foundations of the socialist state in Poland began with the undermining of its moral, political and ideological bases. It was attempted, with the help of counterrevolutionary groups, forcibly to remove Poland from the Warsaw Pact Organization, overthrow socialism and incorporate the country in the other system's sphere of "vital interests." They wanted to push Poles into fratricidal conflict. VOA, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe gave instructions on how to organize strikes, disrupt the country's economic life, sabotage government measures, set up underground groups, illegally distribute leaflets and terrorize the opponents of counterrevolution.

The imperialist services blundered. They underestimated the efficiency of the organs of the socialist state and the staunchness of its ideological vanguard. They underestimated the socialist community's strength and its ability to stand up for each fraternal country no matter what kind of trouble it is in.

But Poland is not the only target of U.S. and NATO political and ideological sabotage. Overt armed aggression is being carried out against sovereign peoples under cover of this sabotage. Official circles in Washington are arming and sending bandits into Afghanistan. They inspired Tel Aviv to make the brigandlike attack on Lebanon and on the Arab people of Palestine. The killings in Lebanon are being committed not just with U.S. weapons but with the full blessing of the White House. U.S. ruling circles are supporting racism in South Africa, are imposing a fascist junta on the Salvadoran people and are arming bandits against Nicaragua. Washington was involved in Britain's shameful colonial war in the South Atlantic.

This policy also predetermines the forms of the "ideological warfare." Distorted information and biased treatment of facts, suppression of facts, half-truths and outright lies -- everything comes into play.

Nevertheless, the leaders of the "ideological war" cannot cope. They holler about the "historical bankruptcy" of communism and its ideology and, at the same time, panic about the growing sympathy in the world for the ideas of peace and socialism. Giving free rein to his anti-Soviet emotions, President Reagan sounds the alarm about the "crisis of the American spirit." The pattern is obvious: The greater the socioeconomic disorder and ideological confusion in the American house the more the masters of the house are tempted to blame someone else and the more aggressively they behave in an attempt to distract the public's attention from difficulties at home.

Those who are stigmatizing the other system today seem to be following in the footsteps of the ultrareactionary Senator Barry Goldwater with his credo: "We would rather destroy the whole world than allow it to live on under communism." Arrogance and imperiousness have given the United States a bad name. You will remember that in 1926 Romain Rolland wrote that the American character "is distinguished by a strange inability, which amazes all us Europeans, to understand the way other races think, an inability to penetrate their psychology and inner life, to sense their soul, their passions and their needs as they do their own. Americans believe that what is right and good for them should be right and good for all the other peoples of the world; and if other peoples take exception to this, they are wrong -- America allegedly has the right to dictate its will in the interests of the whole world and in its own interests. Such views give rise to a desire to conquer the world masked by a false moralizing which (perhaps unconsciously) stems from an avid animal instinct for power over other peoples."

Like U.S. policy, U.S. propaganda has no positive goals or ideals. It is destructive and it is steeped in cult of force and the spirit of militarism. It proceeds from the premise that mankind will never abandon weapons or banish war, that East and West will never agree to bury the hatchet. It can offer the world community no better prospect than one or another version of nuclear war.

Aggressive U.S. and NATO circles are openly inciting the peoples to war. It is dual incitement: on the one hand, by cranking up the arms race; on the other hand, by kindling enmity and hatred and militarist hysteria in the spirit of the cold war, which is seen as the prelude to a hot war. The Soviet Union and the entire world of socialism and, essentially, the whole of mankind are having a new arms race spiral and a new "ideological warfare" spiral forced on them. And the idea of both methods is to "ride into the ground" a potential adversary, as some representatives of the Washington administration say in their cowboy slang.

4.

Soviet policy and propaganda, however, are filled with faith in a better destiny for mankind. And it is doing all it can to attain this goal. "...The purpose of our entire policy and propaganda is to put an end to war, certainly not to incite peoples to war." Even today V.I. Lenin's assessment defines the very essence of the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of their informational activity in the world arena. And the historic commitment which the Soviet Union has just announced, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, is the best evidence of that.

At the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev urged the leaders of the Western powers to join the Soviet Union in defeating the arms race and not one another in that race. It would be equally sensible to abandon the intention to defeat one another in the "ideological war." The battle of ideas is not psychological preparation for an exchange of nuclear strikes. The Soviet Union believes that the states of East and West have every opportunity to keep within the bounds of an honest and dignified struggle to uphold their systems of values and views.

The Soviet Union adheres to the guidelines defined in the Final Act signed by the heads of 35 countries in Helsinki -- the first-ever document containing a special section on cooperation among states in the sphere of information. The Final Act proclaims the states' pledge "to promote in every way...the creation of an atmosphere of trust and respect among peoples."

Firebrand imperialist propaganda, which goes to any lengths to fuel hatred of the socialist world, is countered by the Soviet Union's principled polemic which does not countenance the methods used by the purveyors of aggressive propaganda in the United States and the West in general. Soviet policy and Soviet propaganda carry the same message: peace and peaceful cooperation among peoples. And that is what people all over the world believe and want most.

...Policy and propaganda. They do not exist separately. They are organically linked, so much so that it can be said: Whatever the policy is, such is the propaganda. A militarist policy will not be saved by any sophisticated propaganda. No peace-loving phrases are going to disguise the aggressive essence of the imperialist policy of militarism and war -- the policy of "crusades" against the USSR and socialism whose organizers have always ended up on the garbage heap of history.

U.S. 'CRUSADES' AIMED AT SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD132158 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The Moscow daily PRAVDA carries an article exposing calls by the American administration for new crusades. Here is the gist of the article:

To be sure, the latter-day crusaders do not resemble their predecessors of the Middle Ages at all. They are armed with hydrogen bombs, not with swords, and their appetities go far beyond the holy shrines. Speaking in British Parliament this past month, President Reagan not only decided to revive the crusade idea; more than that, he called on the NATO allies to stop wavering and make use of force. The new crusade, PRAVDA remarks, is in actual fact a package of methods designed to undermine the socialist community and suppress the forces of freedom and progress. An ideological war, which is a key component of this package, is meant to vindicate the unprecedented arms race and justify the Pentagon plans for a nuclear war. The latter-day crusaders bank on accelerating the (?slide wheel) of the arms drive, on attaining military supremacy and on circumstantial nuclear war planning, and they are advocating the tough line towards the socialist countries. Genocide committed by the Israeli aggressors with Washington's complicity against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, dozens of thousands killed in El Salvador by the anti-popular junta equipped with American weapons and inspired by Pentagon advisers, support for sanguinary dictatorships and racist regimes, a psychological war waged with the help of lies, slander and misinformation, such is the practice of the Washington-proclaimed crusade.

The inability -- or, rather, reluctance -- of those who are at the helm of government in Washington to acknowledge the realities of the present-day world is one of the reasons for their policy being crisis-ridden to an ever greater extent, PRAVDA remarks. Certain forces in the United States tend to view an arms race and military gambles as a way out of this crisis, but it is obvious that, given present parity in the correlation of forces, only those can talk nuclear war who deem that self-reliantly they would be able to juggle the destiny of humanity with impunity. It is a such-like atmosphere only that can engender a policy under which hundreds of billions of dollars are drained into an abyss of the arms race with new, ever more sophisticated, deadly varieties of weapons being adopted and conflicts fomented, each capable of detonating a global conflagration.

Foreign policy gambling, PRAVDA observes, inevitably undercuts U.S. international positions. The crusaders of the 20th century have no future, nor does imperialism have it. The United States, like all other countries, is indeed threatened by the cliff-hanger of war menace but the source is not in a mythical Soviet threat. The head source is in the arms race and world tension which influential forces in the United States are so slap-happy to fan up.

AGAFONOV EXAMINES HUANG HUA'S EUROPEAN TOUR

PM131043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov article under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Beijing's Envoy in Europe"]

[Text] The recently completed trip by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua to a number of West European countries, in the course of which he visited the FRG, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain, was the latest stage in the development of a dialogue between China and the West European countries.

Since the beginning of this year there has been a lively exchange of visits between Beijing and West European capitals conducted in two main fields -- the smoothing of credit and financial relations and the establishment of military contacts. Declaring an "open door" policy for Western investments, China is displaying an increasing interest in receiving credits and subsidies from West European countries, proposing as possible areas for partnership participation in the reorganization of its industrial enterprises, cooperation in the sphere of the power industry and the working of mineral deposits and joint scientific and technical research. The prospects promised by the opening up of the Chinese market arouse some interest in Western Europe, but it must be noted that there is great skepticism among businessmen in assessing opportunities for economic ties with China, promoted to a considerable extent by the unilateral breaking of a number of contracts by the Chinese side with West European firms.

As for the military aspect of mutual relations between China and the West European countries, this is definitely on the upswing. Thus, just in the first few months of this year there has been an exchange of high-ranking military delegations with Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.

Huang Hua's trip was of the nature of a crystallization, defining concrete spheres of mutual cooperation and creating a general political platform for the development of closer ties between China and the West European countries. Certain statements he made during his tour are noteworthy in this respect.

The Chinese guest assumed the role of active champion of the ideas of the "Western alliance." He called for a "strong Europe" and did not fail to develop the thesis -- instilled by imperialist propaganda -- of the "threat" allegedly emanating from the USSR. It must be noted that during Huang Hua's travels, the Chinese press was particularly zealous in rehashing the theme of the Soviet Union's "military superiority" in Europe, its "aggressive intentions," and so on and so forth. In essence, the Beijing envoy approved Spain's entry into NATO, thereby confirming the "consistency" of the Chinese stance on this question. (Back in 1978, Beijing insistently advised Spain to become fully integrated into NATO and the EEC.)

A considerable place was occupied in Huang Hua's revelations by speculations on Afghan and Kampuchean themes, and the Beijing envoy tried to impose the "Chinese view" on these questions on his interlocutors.

Also noteworthy is Huang Hua's treatment of the question of the future of Macao -- the Portuguese colony on China's territory. It is well known that the Portuguese authorities have in the past proposed its return to China in the past, but Beijing was unwilling to resume sovereignty over that territory, as has now been stated again with the utmost frankness by the Chinese minister in Lisbon. The colonial status of Macao has now persisted for more than 400 years, but the Chinese leaders, as the facts show, are more concerned about the question of obtaining foreign currency than about maintaining national prestige.

In general, Huang Hua's trip indicated that Beijing adheres to its former policy -- elaborated in the late seventies -- in its relations with West European countries. The basis of this course is anti-Soviet strategy, playing up to NATO's militarist ambitions and the desire to exacerbate the situation on the continent.

At the same time, China is stepping up its efforts aimed at obtaining the greatest possible benefits from partnership with Western Europe -- benefits which Beijing sees in financial credits and subsidies, the loan of leading technology, the acquisition of licences and purchases of modern armaments. China's flirtation with Western Europe goes on.

PRAVDA CITES RUDE PRAVO ON U.S.-PRC TIES

PM120951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "RUDE PRAVO on Chinese-American Relations"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Jul -- In the United States and China, a desire to revive the "special relations" between the two countries -- whose basis is the similar strategic interests in South and Southeast Asia and hostility toward the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community -- has recently become noticeable, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes.

Both Washington and Beijing have already invested too much big political capital in their "tacit alliance" to be able to give it up now with a light heart. However, the question of U.S. support for the Taiwan regime continues to be a sphere of contradictions for them.

Both sides are making considerable efforts to limit their contradictions on this issue as far as possible. On the one hand, Beijing well understands that the U.S. President is unlikely to grant indulgences in his Taiwan policy, an integral part of which is major deliveries of U.S. weapons. On the other hand, the Beijing leaders are favorably disposed toward Washington's attempt to make this bitter pill as pleasant as possible for China.

Beijing assesses these U.S. "considerations" in the appropriate fashion and wants to preserve its "tolerant and flexible" stance on the question of the sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan, RUDE PRAVO says.

PRC AMBASSADOR YANG SHOUZHENG ATTENDS SOIREE

OW140010 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] On the evening of 13 July, the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree at the Friendship Hall for the People of All Countries in Moscow to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Nanchang Uprising. Aktivists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet sinologists and personages from various circles in Moscow attended the soiree. Soviet sinologist (Zhuyiyev) made a report on the Nanchang Uprising.

Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the Soviet Union, and other personnel of the embassy attended the soiree.

U.S. PRACTICES ECONOMIC BLACKMAIL AGAINST JAPAN

LD121450 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 12 TASS -- Political analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

The Reagan administration has demonstrated once again its intention to continue the policy of economic blackmail and arm-twisting in respect to its allies. The latest example of this policy is the annual meeting of representatives of the business circles of Japan and the United States that ended in Japan recently.

Reflecting Washington's viewpoint, the American participants set forth a number of ultimatums -- the door should be opened wide for foreign goods to enter the Japanese market, the yen should be revalued in respect to the dollar, Japan should increase military spending and thereby place an additional burden on its economy. The Japanese businessmen were also informed of President Reagan's letter to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in which the President resolutely rejected the request of Japanese business circles to exclude from the jurisdiction of the so-called U.S. economic sanctions against the USSR the Japanese-Soviet agreement on the joint prospecting for oil and gas in the Sakhalin area.

Assessing the results of the meeting, the press describes it as a "dialogue of the deaf". And this is natural, for people in Tokyo realize that the subordination of Japan to U.S. diktat would mean a serious blow at the growth rates of the country's economy. Thus, the revaluation of the yen would lead to a greater cost of Japanese goods and their lesser competitiveness in foreign markets. This step would not only cut the profits of the business community but would also bring about a decline of the living standards of the Japanese people, which depends in many ways on the state of the export.

Similar consequences would be the result of Tokyo's consent to refrain from an expansion of economic cooperation with the USSR. It is for good reason that notwithstanding American blackmail, the Japanese business world has expressed firm intent to continue to expand economic ties with the USSR, including the search for oil and gas in the area of Sakhalin.

It is not difficult to understand what motivates the American policy of the big stick in the field of foreign trade. Under the guise of struggle to reduce the deficit in the trade of the two countries, the Reagan administration is planning to resolve its own economic difficulties by making its partners, in this particular case Japan, shoulder the burden.

In this connection the head of the Japanese economic planning agency, Y.T. Komoto, was right when he said that the United States would not find a way out of its economic difficulties even if the entire Japanese market would be opened to American commodities. The causes of the economic calamities in the United States are rooted much deeper: Ignoring the interests of the peaceful sector of the economy U.S. monopolies are investing money in military branches of industry that are supported by government subsidies. In other words, this means that the U.S. monopoly capital together with the Reagan administration prefers the policy of the arms race, confrontation and blackmail to peaceful economic cooperation and competition with other countries.

U.S. TRIES TO UNDERMINE SOVIET-JAPANESE AGREEMENTS

LD101342 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The Reagan administration is trying not only to hamper the building of the gas pipeline project from Siberia to Western Europe, but to undermine economic agreements between the Soviet Union and Japan. Our observer, Vladimir Kazanskiy, makes these comments:

The two countries have an agreement on the joint development of oil and gas resources in the area of Sakhalin Island. Japan is to receive these fuels from the island in return for equipment. It is on the equipment that Japan manufactures under American licenses that Washington has imposed an export ban. It would be at least ridiculous to say that this petty move will frustrate the joint project. And this project, by the way, was not proposed by the Soviet Union, but by Japan, which wants to assure itself stable and lont-term fuel shipments. Sakhalin lies too far from the main energy consuming areas of the Soviet Union for this country to have started the project of its own accord without Japan's request.

Who is it, then, that suffers from the economic sanctions imposed by Mr Reagan? First and foremost, it is America's very close ally Japan. The Japanese will now have to look for alternative ways of carrying through the Sakhalin project, and their attitude to America's discriminatory moves, therefore, is ambiguous. Indeed, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Industry Mr Fujiwara told a news conference earlier this month that the imposition of American views on other countries, as he put it, is strange from the viewpoint of international law. The deputy minister rejected America's moves as tactless and infringing on the sovereignty of other nations. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI said that for Japan, which has already invested much in oil and gas development off Sakhlin Island, the Reagan administration's decision is a big blow. Another paper, MAINICHI, commenting on the same subject, says a rift has developed in relations between the United States and its Western allies including Japan.

Now what will be the future of the joint Soviet-Japanese project now that America has imposed its sanctions? According to recent reports, the Soviet Union and Japan have agreed to continue working together in prospecting and developing oil and gas deposits off Sakhalin Island. They also agreed to use Soviet drilling equipment instead of the banned American equipment.

PRAVDA ON JAPANESE-KOREAN AID NEGOTIATIONS

LD121836 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- The foreign ministers of Japan and South Korea held in Tokyo another round of negotiations on proportions of Japanese financial aid to the Seoul regime, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today. The sides have long been bargaining on that issue. Seoul insistently demands concessions from Tokyo, with Washington's tacit support behind it.

The South Korean side, as different from the Japanese, the author points out, did not deem it necessary to conceal the real meaning of the course of rapproachement between Tokyo and Seoul, which was given approval by Washington. Since, they say, Japan cannot wholly comply with the U.S. demands of a rise in its contribution to the common military efforts, let it do so if not directly, then indirectly -- let it undertake to render financial aid to the neighbouring "anti-communist advanced post," South Korea, with its military expenditures amounting to 6 percent of the gross national product and 35 percent of the state budget.

And now Seoul, obviously at Washington's instigation, requested from Tokyo 10,000 million dollars during the five coming years. Having encountered resistance of the Japanese side, the South Korean rulers later reduced the figure from 10,000 million to 6,000 million dollars. The bargaining is continuing, and the subject of the dispute is now the share of easy-term governmental loans and commodity credits in Japanese aid.

It is to be added that the foreign minister of the Seoul regime, Yi Pom-sok, came to Tokyo by a round-about way -- from Washington. Is it not for that reason that he was so self-confident in the dispute with Japanese Foreign Minsiter Sakurauchi? There is every indication that the Japanese taxpayers, the commentary stresses, will have to cover, for the sake of "allied solidarity," expenses for the upkeep of the American troops not only on their land, but also in South Korea. Such should obviously be Japan's indirect contribution to the Pentagon's global strategy.

BANDITS ATTACKING MAIN ROADS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD131518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0305 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul, (TASS) -- In an effort to wreck normal, peaceful life in Afghanistan, the bandits have been trying to cut off transportation arteries -- primarily the main roads. The bandits are trying to stop the supply to the population of food products and industrial goods -- fuel, raw material, spare parts, machine tools and machinery, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

The main strike is being directed against the important main road from Kabul to [name indistinct], which links the center of Afghanistan with the northern provinces and then continues to the border with the Soviet Union. Under the cover of darkness the bandits fall upon vehicles, rob the passengers, steal the cargo, and then burn what they cannot carry away.

The "commandos" paratroop regiment routed a band of bandits who had set up an ambush on the west bank of the (Gurband) River and pursued those who were left. The bandits managed however, to conceal themselves in the difficult local terrain and heavily wooded areas. At that point the local inhabitants came to the aid of the soldiers, pointing out a mountain village where the ringleader of the band was hiding. After a brief battle, the man was captured by the assault troops, and turned out to be an inveterate criminal, the son of landowner (Besmilla), who had scores of acts of sabotage and hundreds of murders and torturing of civilians on his conscience.

(Besmilla) and his confederates belong to a counterrevolutionary organization headed by the betrayer of the Afghan people (Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi). This organization has found refuge and sponsorship in Pakistan, from which it sends its subversion and terrorist groups into Afghanistan. For 10 months (Besmilla) underwent special training in one of the training centers in the Peshawar region. Instructors from the United States, China, Saudi Arabia and Israel trained him and others like him in methods of organizing subversive and terrorist acts. Aside from everything else, the instructors also taught their "pupils" how to use chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Interaction with the local population and its sincere help and cooperation with the DRA Armed Forces is an important factor in carrying out successful operations against the bandits, said the deputy commander of the "commandos" political section.

LESSONS OF TADZHIKISTAN FOR AFGHANISTAN

PM131507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Novikov television review: "They Fought for Happiness"; capitalized words printed in italics]

[Text] During the recent Tashkent International Film Festival one of Afghanistan's leading directors, (Afganfilm) Chairman (Abdul Khalik Alil) particularly requested a showing of Tadzhik director Margarita Kasymova's picture "Now and Always" (Segodnya i Vsegda), which describes events in the twenties and the struggle to establish Soviet power.

"That picture will be tremendously successful in Afghanistan right now," he said. "The processes that were taking place in Tadzhikistan then are very like those occuring in our country now. For your country it is history, but for us it is burningly topical. We have to explain the principles of people's power to the broad masses and rouse them to fight the basmaks -- the dushmans sent to our country by hostile forces...."

I wanted to use this story to introduce my discussion about the new three-part film "Peace Be on Your House" (Mir Vashemu Domu), produced at the Tadzhikfilm studios for USSR state television and radio (script -- V. Akimov, director -- T. Sabirov).

There is no need to retell the plot of this controversial picture, but it should be stressed that it is based on Ya. Nalskiy's documentary and that many of its heroes, such as special section chief Kalinovskiy (I. Ledogorov), his assistant Mirzo-Akhmad (M. Makhmadov), Komsomol member Madina (S. Aliyeva) and others, are based on real people. The Kalinovskiy character, for instance, shows traits characteristic of the Pole Czeslaw Putowski, chief of a 13th Infantry Corps special section, after whom a street and a square in the Tadzhikistan capital are named. And, although the film is a dramatized tale of only certain episodes from the long and bloody struggle against the basmaks in the twenties on the territory of what is now Tadzhikistan, it encapsulates many featues of the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power in that region of the country as well as -- if we take the broader view -- the lessons and the world significance of our revoluion.

There were special difficulties associated with the overall backwardness of life there, the virtually total illiteracy of the population and the religious fanaticism. Playing on religious sentiment, counterrevolution presented Soviet power as the creation of "infidels" who intended to destroy Islam. It took colossal efforts to dispel the falsehood, to convince the local population and to turn them onto the path of building a new life.

This party line in the struggle for the masses by persuasion was clearly defined for the Central Asia party and soviet organs by V.I. Lenin. Lenin demanded that the masses' confidence be won, that it "be won three and four times over, that we PROVE to them that we are NOT imperialists and that we will tolerate NO DEVIATION in that direction.

"This is a world question, without exaggeration.

"We must be utterly strict about that.

"It applies in India, in the East, and it is no trifling matter...."

The film presents a vivid picture of the drama of those years. We are shown the basmaks bloody terror and the courageous struggle against them by the Red Army and the Cheka, with various nationalties represented in their ranks. We are shown the tangible help given to the starving Tadzhik population by the young Soviet Russia, which sent grain of which it was acutely short itself; we see the Red Army soldiers' efforts to understand and show respect for local customs, as notably depicted in the humorous and touching scene with Red Army detachment commander Kobrin and the portrayal of his meeting with Rustam-Bek. Finally, we see the humane attitude shown by the people's power to those voluntarily leaving the basmak gang and exchanging their weapons for peaceful work tools. And this selfless struggle and daily explanatory work by Communists and Komsomol members such as this film's heroes Kalinovskiy, Madina, Kobrin, Mirzo-Akhmad and others could not fail to produce results.

The gradual realization as to who is his true friend and who is his enemy comes also to the wise old Bobo-Niyaz (A. Rakhimov) and to many ordinary dekhkans tormented by the basmaks and longing to return to peaceful work. It even comes to some who have abandoned themselves to anti-Soviet passions and are tainted by crimes against the people. The fate of Rustam-Bek (T. Sabirov) is a particularly vivid example of this tragically late insight.

The film ends on an optimistic note -- a scene of people working on the liberated land. The grain falls to the earth, there to put out good shoots just as the goodness sown in those people's hearts by those who helped them gain confidence in the future had grown shoots. And although the struggle is still not over, the good is there for always; the first pages have been written in Soviet Tadzhikistan's story.

The historical lessons offerred by this film show the utter hopelessness of reactionary forces' efforts to turn back the wheel of history and to divert a people from their chosen path.

VIETNAM, LAOS, KAMPUCHEA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM130931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 7 Jul -- The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have stated that the only reasonable means of lessening tension in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace and stability is dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries.

This is stressed in a communique issued by a conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochina states which ended today in Ho Chi Minh City. The ministers proposed that an international conference be convened to discuss questions of the situation in Southeast Asia with the participation of the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, Burma, which falls within the region, the five states which took part in earlier conferences on Indochina -- the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France and Britain -- as well as India.

The SRV, Laos and Kampuchea propose to invite the UN secretary general to the conference and express their readiness to meet with representatives of the ASEAN states to reach agreement on the date, place, composition, agenda and other questions for the holding of such a conference.

The document expresses complete, unconditional support for the important initiatives of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the nonaligned states, in particular the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Discussing questions of the international situation, the conference participants resolutely demanded that the United States and its allies put an end to the arms race in the interests of the relaxation of international tension. They stressed that the struggle for peace and national independence is today the main, priority task for the world's peoples, and reaffirmed the determination of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to continue to actively contribute to this common struggle.

Questions of the situation in Southeast Asia and the struggle of the peoples of the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea for peace and stability in the region were at the center of the conference's attention. The participants noted that despite the complex, tense situation caused by the policy of aggression and interference being pursued by Beijing's reactionary ruling circles in collusion with American imperialism and the forces of reaction against Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other countries in the region, the situation in Southeast Asia continues to develop in a favorable direction for the forces of peace and national independence. It is obvious that all Southeast Asia's problems must be resolved by the region's states through constructive dialogue, with no outside interference. The SRV, Laos and Kampuchea express their readiness to hold such a dialogue with the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and not imposing viewpoints on each other.

The conference reaffirmed the well-known proposals to Thailand -- proposals aimed at settling relations between the Indochina states and that country, in particular the Kampuchean proposal of 18 July 1980 on creating a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border.

If Thailand is not ready to accept such a proposal, Kampuchea proposes the creation of a security zone on both sides of the border between the two countries where only Kampuchean and Thai armed forces would remain. The units of the Vietnamese Armed Forces deployed in Kampuchea will not be present in that zone. At the same time, the refugees of armed Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries on the Thai side of the border must be eliminated. Kampuchea is prepared to discuss the creation of such a zone with Thailand and, guided by the interests of peace and security on the border between the two countries, to sign an agreement to be implemented under international control.

The conference participants noted that the presence of a certain contingent of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not constitute a threat to any third country and is determined solely by the interests of ensuring Kampuchea's security. The withdrawal of these troops could take place on condition that there is an end to subversive actions by China and that the gangs of Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries are disarmed. As a good-will gesture, Vietnam and Kampuchea have decided to withdraw a certain section of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean territory this month.

The SRV and Kampuchea express the hope that this step will meet with a positive response from the Thai administration and will lead to the restoration of peace and stability on the Kampuchean-Thai border. If it us used by Beijing and its henchmen to step up hostile activities against the Kampuchean people, the SRV and Kampuchea reserve the right to take retaliatory measures.

The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers believe that the creation of a so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is nothing more than a farce through which the reactionary Beijing leadership, ASEAN and American imperialism are trying to whitewash the Pol Pot butchers, who are guilty of crimes of genocide, as well as continue interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and whip up tension in Southeast Asia. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea believe that the presence of a Pol Pot representative at the United Nations is unlawful and damages the organization's prestige and demand the expulsion of Pol Pot supporters from the United Nations.

The SRV, Laos and Kampuchea have a principled, consistent stance toward China. The peoples of the Indochina countries resolutely oppose Beijing's designs and actions. At the same time, they are prepared to restore normal relations with China. They reaffirm their proposal to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements on peaceful coexistence and thereby contribute to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference participants also discussed questions of preparations for holding a summit conference of the three Indochina countries. Agreement was reached on convening such a conference in December of this year.

ADDITION TO REPORT ON I. MARCOS-TIKHONOV TALKS

A TASS report on the talks between Philippines First Lady Imelda Marcos and Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, entitled "Conversation in the Kremlin," is carried on page 1 of the 9 July Moscow PRAVDA in Russian. Comparison with the TASS English report published in the 9 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, yields the following additional information:

After the last paragraph, PRAVDA adds:

Taking part in the conversation on the Philippine side were: J. Rono, deputy prime minister; T. Pena, minister of natural resources; G. Cendana, minister of information; and J. Tanchanco; chief of the National Food Bureau. On the Soviet side were: N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; Yu.A Sholmov, USSR ambassador to the Philippines; and N.N. Solovyev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Second Far East Department.

PRAVDA HITS 'ANTI-POLISH' AFL-CIO PUBLICATIONS

PM131221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Who is Interfering in Polish Affairs"]

[Text] New York, 7 Jul -- Anticommunist circles in the United States, feeling impotent fury in connection with the failure of their conspiracy against People's Poland, are stepping up direct interference in Polish affairs, trying to hinder the process of normalization of the situation in the country.

The reactionary leadership of the American AFL-CIO trade union association, which is used by those forces as an instrument of subversive activity with respect to Poland, has announced the start of a campaign to publish in mass, and distribute "throughout the world", posters with an anti-Polish, antisocialist thrust. The trade union bosses assert that the aim of this campaign is to "collect resources" for the so-called "Polish Workers' Aid Fund" created by the AFL-CIO. In fact, it is a question of a significant expansion of finance, for subversive operations against People's Poland carried out with AFL-CIO and CIA money.

Moreover, as emerges from an article published in the AFL-CIO NEWS, these publications will be sent secretly to Poland for distribution by counterrevolutionary elements.

The expansion of the scale of subversive, provocative activity against Poland is also indicated by the fact that the anticommunist grouping known as the "League for Industrial Democracy," which exists through CIA funds supplied through AFL-CIO channels, has embarked on the publication of a malicious antisocialist bulletin "Workers Under Communism."

Its authors make no secret of the fact that their aim is "to devote special attention to Polish events," or more precisely, to extol the enemies of People's Poland and ensure wide publicity for their subversive activity. The bulletin has made its pages available to the leaders of the Polish counterrevolutionary grouping KSS-KOR, Solidarity and Polish emigres who fled the country and work for the subversive Radio Liberty. In essence, these works contain instructions to antisocialist elements in Poland on how to incite the population to demonstrations against the legitimate authorities in Poland and provoke disorders.

The program for these counterrevolutionary acts is formulated in subversive pamphlets reproduced in the bulletin, which were distributed in Poland in the first days after the imposition of martial law, and also in "documents" fabricated in the West by the so-called Italian "National Committee of Support for Solidarity and Polish Democracy", for instance.

The inflammatory calls and the frank remarks by Solidarity leaders cited in the bulletin expose those who assert that this association was created to "defend the workers' interests." In interviews intended for publication in the West, Solidarity figures who, as is clear from their biographical data, have nothing in common with Polish workers, reveal the association's true nature and tasks.

Thus, former Warsaw University Professor J. Onyszkiewicz, who posed as a "national representative" of Solidarity, stated that it is an "ideologically oriented movement" and "a part of the revolution" (read: counterrevolution). He is echoed by J. Kuron, one of the founders of KSS-KOR, who boasts: "It is a purely political movement.... It is revolution is diguise." Another KSS-KOR leader, A. Macierewicz, specifies that Solidarity's aim is "the creation of its own state, not a trade union," and J. Milewski, who fled to the West, states frankly that Solidarity was created as an "organized movement for actions directed against the existing system."

These revelations from the leaders of conterrevolutionary forces in Poland confirm yet again that guided by Western anticommunist circles, they have still not renounced their designs for overthrowing the socialist system in Poland and plunging the country into the abyss of anarchy and chaos in order to restore the capitalist system, not stopping at bloodshed or the unleashing of civil war to this end. It is for this purpose that the United States seeks the restoration of Solidarity.

USSR-POLISH MILITARY COOPERATION VIEWED

PM130915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Polish military journalist Maj Janusz Borkowski under the rubric "With our Combat Friends": "Loyalty to Traditions of Fraternity"]

[Text] Training ground. Tank subunits were busy on the tactical field. The Polish subunit was commanded by Lt Leszek Raczinski, and the Soviet one by Capt Vladimir Simchuk. Their task was to attack strongly fortified "enemy" strong points. The officers had specified in detail the principles of cooperation assigned the firing sectors and defined the procedure for destroying targets detected by reconnaissance scouts. At the appointed time, the tanks moved into battle. Supported by artillery fire, the combat vehicles burst upon the first line of defense at full speed.

Joint field exercises have justified themselves as a form of improving combat skill in the practice of cooperation between servicemen of the Polish People's Army and the Warsaw Pact states' armies. Brotherhood in arms and international contact with the chief force of the Warsaw Pact -- the Soviet Army -- are of fundamental significance for the Polish Army. This contact has rich traditions which arose back in the years of joint battles against fascism.

Today, Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms is continuing to develop and strengthen. A characteristic example of this is the close cooperation between tankmen of the Polish Army's 10th Sudeten Tank Division and servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces. The order to form this Polish formation, which was then an infantry division and part of the Polish Armed Forces' 2d Army, was issued 38 years ago. The division traveled a glorious combat path together with the Soviet Army and participated in the Berlin operation. After the war, it was converted into a mechanized division, and then a tank division.

The formation's combat services and its servicemen's big contribution to developing the traditions of brotherhood in arms have received a high evaluation. In 1963, an honorary designation was conferred upon the division, which has been known since then as the Soviet Army Heroes Division. Questions of the servicemen's international education occupy a special place in this formation. Every serviceman starting to serve in the division comes to the Hall of Traditions during the first few days. There he can learn a great deal about the history and modern achievements of the two fraternal armies. Young tankmen familiarize themselves with the Soviet Army's liberation mission and its heroes.

The hearts of the division's servicemen, as well as all servicemen of the Polish People's Army, keep alive and sacred the memory of thousands of the Soviet people's heroic sons and warm gratitude to them for ridding Poland of the yoke of fascist occupation, as well as the memory of those who forged the Soviet Armed Forces' defense might with selfless labor in the rear. For it was thanks to them that the Polish Army created on the territory of the land of the Soviets was able to obtain comprehensive assistance and participate together with the Soviet Army in battles against the fascist invaders.

Young solders familiarize themselves with the unit's history, deeply feeling the link between its past, present and future, as well as the tremendous significance for the Polish people and their armed forces of the Soviet Union's fraternal all-around assistance to our country at all stages of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Meetings of representatives of the two armies' youth organizations are also a constant and proven form of strengthening our friendship.

During them, they share work experience on further enhancing combat readiness and strengthening discipline, on developing socialist competition and implementing the tasks which the CPSU and the PZPR set for army youth. Soviet and Polish youth activists jointly organize very diverse events -- meetings with war and labor veterans, joint excursions to the sites of battles for Poland's liberation, as well as sporting, cultural and educational events.

The fraternal cooperation of Polish and Soviet servicemen, of the tankmen of the 10th Sudeten Tank Division and their comrades in the Northern Group of Forces is not confined to questions of training and educating servicemen. Soldiers of the fraternal armies have repeatedly helped the Polish population. In the winter, when the roads were blocked with snow, our Soviet friends fought the snowy elements side by side with Polish soldiers. Polish tankmen also participated selflessly with their Soviet comrades in saving people and their property during the terrible spring floods.

Another form of cooperation is joint aid for Polish peasants. This was the case when the early winter made them expedite the harvesting of root crops. A team of soldiers set out for a state farm. Servicemen of the 10th Division and the Northern Group of Forces also took an active part in assisting that farm's workers. In short, the loyalty of the fraternal armies' servicemen to internationalism manifests itself on test grounds and training fields, in various social and national economic measures and in the fulfillment of their military duty during joint exercises.

ORLIK WRITES ON POLISH YOUTH EDUCATION

PM130927 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik "Letter From Warsaw": "Reexamination in History"]

[Text] Many items have appeared in the Polish press recently about problems of the ideological, political and civic education of the young generation. These same questions are debated warmly among young people, too. The posing of the questions is noteworthy in itself: It is evidence of the desire to learn lessons from the recent past, which, as the newspaper SZTANDAR MLODYCH observed, has exposed the "ideological defenselessness of young people" which the antisocialist forces did not fail to exploit. The gradual stabilization of the situation in the country and the stepping up of activity by the PZPR and youth organizations are creating the conditions for overcoming the "crisis in awareness" among those who are entering adult life. This is a lengthy process. But it has begun, and that is the main thing.

In order to make it clear how serious this problem is, I will cite a talk with lecturer Bronislaw Syzdek, director of the PZPR Central Committee Central Archive. We were discussing how Polish young people understand questions of their country's recent history.

"A few months ago," Bronislaw Syzdek said, "Central television invited me to take part in a program. It was preceded by a small poll conducted by reporters. Young people were asked: Who is Adolf Warski, who was Boleslaw Bierut, what do you know about Adam Pruchnik? And the questions were put to people working at enterprises bearing the names of those prominent figures in the Polish revolutionary workers' movement. And -- an astounding thing -- most of those polled could tell you nothing useful. Listening to these answers, or rather listening to this silence, I thought once again what an unforgivable error it was to abolish the teaching of history in vocational and technical schools. The young generation of workers were thereby deprived of knowledge of their own heritage, their own class traditions. So it is hardly surprising that some of them were gullible about the works published in hundreds of thousands of copies by the Solidarity propaganda services, in which many events and facts from the past were turned upside down.

In the counterrevolutionary literature which flooded the country, historical facts were modified reactionary and rightwing groupings which had long since been compromised and their leaders (suffice it to mention the propaganda orgy over the name of Pilsudski) were rehabilitated, the activity of the Polish revolutionary movement was belittled and discredited in every way and the history of Poland's socialist development was simply reduced to "errors and distortions." The imposition of martial law barred the way to this turbid stream of historical falsifications, but it had caused much devastation in the young people's consciousness.

The first steps in growing up as a citizen are school and higher educational institutions. And it was no accident that it was here that the Solidarity extremists directed their propaganda assault. They wanted "excommunication from socialism" to begin in the years of youth. And to this end they incited students to provocative acts, lauded "independent" teachers and threatened those who rejected their "teaching recommendations." "How can we assess in moral terms those teachers in schools and higher educational institutions," TRYBUNA LUDU observes, "who instilled in young people the spirit of nihilism and absolute negation of the recent past and the present day? What can we say about those who are now fighting against martial law...through the hands of young people, abusing their role as teachers?"

Higher educational institutions were another target for ideological bombardment by Solidarity. The notorious Lodz agreements did tremendous damage to the education of students, and in particular, the teaching of sociopolitical disciplines. In essence, they led to the abolition of Marxism-Leninism as well as the Russian language from the higher education syllabuses. Instead of the whole range of philosophical, economic and political sciences, it was recommended that the so-called humanities be taught. There were many of these subjects, from ethics to esthetics, as they saying goes. The right to choose belonged to faculty councils. This also applied to the number of compulsory hours, which was sharply reduced.

This entire campaign was carefully planned and was implemented in accordance with a scenario worked out beforehand. Not for nothing did Solidarity's most venerable experts come to Lodz. There was talk of the "autonomy of higher education" and the need to "humanize the education process." But in essence it was a question of an attempt to remove higher educational institutions from all state control and make them an arena for the free play of political forces and a hotbed of opposition to socialism. It was no accident that the "reformers" of the education system came out resolutely against privileges for members of workers' and peasants' families entering higher educational institutions and insisted on the abolition of examinations in sociopolitical disciplines.

Under the slogan of the "deideologization" of education, attempts were made to bring "outsiders" into teaching in higher education. Most often this meant figures from KSS-KOR and the KPN [Confederation for Independent Poland] and Solidarity experts and advisers.

The facts cited are sufficient to show the complexity of the situation in which Polish higher educational institutions, and in particular, social science faculties found themselves. The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology has now elaborated a new draft model for teaching the foundations of political sciences in higher educational institutions. It proposes a significant increase in the number of hours spent in the sociopolitical disciplines. The student must sit for an examination in all these subjects (political economy, Marxist philosophy, political sciences). In the debate over the draft it is proposed in forming a new program to draw on the experience of social science teaching in higher educational institutions in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In particular, the participants in the discussion note, consideration should be given to the question of students' sociopolitical practice, and theoretical studies should be more closely linked with the realities of today. Students need studies in Poland's recent history and a course of lectures connected with present-day international relations.

These are needed if only to free young heads of the mishmash of myths, half-truths and outright falsifications crammed into them by teachers from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the KPN, whose work is continued day and night now by Western subversive centers and their "radio voices." All this requires new textbooks, new teaching methods and an improvement in teachers' qualifications. "It must be said without beating about the bush," TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, "that some cadres cannot cope with current demands. We will certainly have to...get rid of such teachers." After all, it is a question of the most important subjects -- subjects which mold people's world outlook, convictions and life stance.

Questions of the political tempering of the young generation and the formation of a clear world outlook must occupy an important place in the programs of the unions of socialist Polish youth. The first steps have already been taken in this direction.

Problems of the ideological, political and civic education of young people are acute and urgent. After all, it is a question of the life stance of those who will have to take responsibility for Poland's socialist development, for its future. And it is no accident that questions of work with young people are on the agenda for the planned PZPR Central Committee plenum.

TASS CITES POLISH PAPER ON WESTERN INTRIGUES

LD131546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1447 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jul (TASS) -- All anti-Polish intrigues by the West are doomed to failure. The imperialist circles will not succeed in destroying the Polish state since it has a lasting place in the fraternal family of the countries of the socialist community, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today.

Certain states of the West, the paper notes, have an interest in tension being continually maintained in Poland, in keeping the fire of conflict smoldering. They hope that this will enable them to exacerbate the situation in other socialist countries, to weaken their unity and cohesion.

In Poland, the paper points out, there are still people who are taking part in the West's political game against the Polish People's Republic and who cherish hopes for the overthrow of the socialist system. They are trying to make use of any pretext for anti-state actions.

The imperialist states, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, will not accept the fact that the political situation in Poland is being gradually stabilized. They are unleashing all kinds of economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic, while some are not even ruling out the possibility of solving "the Polish problem" by force. That does not surprise us, just as we are not surprised by the fact that Western sabotage centers have long been waging ideological warfare against the socialist countries. But today those insidious plans cannot be implemented.

The months that have gone by since the introduction of martial law have shown that the Polish people support the decision of the Military Council for National Salvation designed to stabilize the situation in the country and extricate it from the crisis.

But let the enemies of socialism not attempt to ascribe the easing of the strict measures of the martial law to weakness on the part of the socialist authority. The Polish Government is strong enough to curb anyone who attempts to sow chaos. In regard to this, there will be neither conciliation nor concessions. Those who disturb law and order should remember that they will be brought to account before the law, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasizes.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES OUTGOING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

PM131401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 7 July K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. The talk which took place passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

WORK OF USSR-FRG TRADE SYMPOSIUM REPORTED

LD132314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The traditional Soviet-West German symposium devoted to matters concerning cooperation in the trade and economic fields ended today in the town of Liblar in North Rhine Westphalia. Prominent representatives of business circles in the USSR and the FRG, scientists and economists took part in it. The leading representatives of the FRG business world who were taking part in the work of the symposium, including Wolf von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Trade, and Klaus Liesen, chairman of the board of the Ruhrgas Joint-Stock Company, stressed the West German side's interest in the development and strengthening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The meeting once again confirmed that the attempts of the American administration to undermine the development of mutually-advantageous trade and economic cooperation between East and West are not meeting with support in FRG business circles.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF101506 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] (Joel Dabro), member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, who is the guest of the Soviet Union, has visited Uzbekistan. He visited the Tashkent branch of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Central Museum and sites of interest in the capital. (Joel Dabro) was received by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

DANISH COMMUNISTS VISIT TASHKENT, BUKHARA

GF111206 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] (Ingemar Wagner), member of the Executive Committee of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Danish-Soviet Friendship Society, and Carl (?Steinberg), writer and active member of the same society, continue to acquaint themselves with life in the Uzbek SSR. They have already visited sites of interest and areas of construction in Tashkent, the capital. They have also visited sites of historic importance in Bukhara.

The aim behind the visit of the guests from Denmark is to gather information about the contemporary Uzbek SSR -- information which will be published in the form of an article in the next edition of the Danish Communist Party organ.

CPSU DELEGATION BACK FROM LUXEMBOURG VISIT

PM090917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by L.A. Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kemerovskiy CPSU Obkom, which had been to Luxembourg at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, has returned to Moscow.

DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN-IRAQ FIGHTING REPORTED

LD140920 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Tehran July 14 TASS -- As was reported by the Iranian news agency IRNA, last night Iranian troops launched an offensive operation against Iraq. In a communique of the joint Headquarters of the Armed Forces of Iran and the corps of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution", it is said that the Iranians, having overcome the first line of the enemy defences, "are advancing with heavy fighting."

Baghdad July 14 TASS -- The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY points out that Iranian troops surged into offensive in the area of Basra "with a view of crossing over the frontier between the two countries". Iraq is known to have earlier announced the full withdrawal of its troops from Iranian territory and termination of hostilities on its part.

New York July 14 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council, feeling profound concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict, which entails heavy casualties and a considerable material damage, and which is a threat to peace and security, discussed the question of the situation that developed in the relations between these two countries. The Council unanimously passed a resolution "calling for ceasefire and immediate termination of all military operations", and also "for withdrawal of the forces to internationally recognized frontiers".

Prime Minister of Iran M.H. Musavi Khamene'i [as received] in an interview to a Radio Tehran correspondent stated that the above-mentioned resolution of the Security Council was unacceptable to Iran.

RPP NOTES CHEYSSON SUPPORT OF PLO ROLE

TA131444 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has condemned Israel's armed aggression against Lebanon, and has spoken out in favor of a just solution to the Palestinian question. In an interview he granted to the Washington POST, he indicated the pointlessness in the attempts to break the Palestinian Arab nation and murder it. Sooner or later, Cheysson said, everyone will have to recognize the Palestinian nation's legitimate rights. Every nation must have a representative to defend its interests, the French minister said, and the Palestinians have such a representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization. Therefore, France favors the continued existence of the PLO, an organization which must continue its political activity in the future as well.

ISRAEL CHARGED WITH USING NAZI TECHNIQUES

LD132028 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 13 Jul 82

["Following Into the Footsteps of the Nazis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- Israel is using chemical bombs against refugees in Lebanon, the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reports. In its issue of July 14 it has a dispatch to this effect from its special correspondent, who visited the Palestinian refugee camp Yarmouk, near Damascus. "Israeli bombers dropped gas bombs on us," the Soviet correspondent was told by Sabha Ahmed, a refugee from the Lebanese town of Ad-Damur. "Children were choking with fits of coughing and convulsing. Many of them died."

"I knew from newspaper reports that the Israelis were using in fighting chemical weapons -- the nerve gas "BC" causing vomiting, headaches, hallucination and paralysis," the correspondent writes. "But it was for the first time that I heard that the aggressor was using toxic agents against the civilian population. This evidence was not the only and not the last one... It is hard to understand the psychology of the Israelis, people of whose nationality were killed in gas chambers and burnt in incinerators," the Soviet journalist stresses.

"Now it looks like the Israeli rulers have forgotten the crimes of the Nazis and are using the methods of the butchers of their own people to start annihilating another people."

"It must be noted, for that matter, that the psychology of Israel's ruling clique is quite clear, as there is much in common between Nazism and Zionism," the correspondent points out. "This I could see again after the meeting with refugees from southern Lebanon who were accomodated in the classrooms of a primary school in Yarmouk camp."

"They told me that the occupiers are planning to set up concentration camps for prisoners in place of the Palestinian refugee camps in the captured Lebanese territories. They will be guarded in the same way as the fascists did it. Nearly a hundred of Alsatians have already been brought to those areas. Now it remains to make barbed wire fences and let high voltage current through it. One cannot help asking in this connection who will be kept behind the barbed wire fences? This is a well founded question, as the Israeli rulers declare that they "do not consider the Palestinians to be prisoners of war." But for whom are the camps designed? Maybe for the Lebanese? This is not excluded, as racism of the Zionists is infinite."

Discriminatory Policies

LD140828 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Israel: Along the Lines of Fascism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The Israeli criminal deeds in Lebanon which Leonid Brezhnev in his message to the U.S. President described as veritable vandalism, revive in human memory the beastly image of Hitler fascism, writes today the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Massive bombings of peaceful towns and villages, total destruction of civilians, the use of gas shells, pellet and cluster bombs, concentration camps, tortures and killings of prisoners -- this is a complete list of crimes against mankind.

Nowadays Zionists are trying to inculacate upon pupils in Israeli schools the same qualities which Nazi leaders once inculacated in assault groups, the newspaper writes. Characteristic of the fascist state is also persecution of communists in Israel, of all those who oppose Israel's present-day aggressive course. Racial discrimination reigns in Israel which conducts predatory policy towards independent neighbouring states, perpetrates terror on the occupied lands, and conducts all-out espionage and subversive activity.

It is noteworthy, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes, that in Israel itself discrimination is conducted not only towards Arabs, who are deprived of any rights and are under the jurisdiction of military tribunals, but not civil courts, and also against Jews themselves. The ruling Zionist bourgeoisie divides the Jews into several categories, proceeding from the prinicples of preservation of "purity" of the Jews. Sabra are Jews born in Palestine, Ashkenazi -- the European-born Jews, who hold the second step on the racist scale of ranks. They are followed by Sefards -- those who came to the country from Arab and African states. Sefards hold the last step on that social scale of national, political and economic inequality. Just as Arabs, Sefards are used mainly in heavy, low-paid jobs. The word "Sefard" has long become in Israel a scornful nickname of Jews who came from Eastern countries. It is to be recalled that in the Nazi Reich not all Germans were equally considered "first rate" Aryans -- there were Nordic types and folk Deutsch types, etc., etc....

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points to Israel's sharp evolution to the right. The testimony of that is also the appearance in that country of openly fascist organizations of the "Tehiya" "Gush Emunim" type, the growth in the number of supporters of General Sharon, candidate of profascist forces for the post of Israeli dictator, intensification of Tel Aviv ruling circles' terroristic actions in Israel itself, on the occupied Arab lands, on the international scene.

ETHIOPIAN INTERFERENCE IN SOMALIA CALLED A 'LIE'

LD131722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0932 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Washington 13 Jul (TASS) -- The U.S. administration, together with the Somali authorities, is trying to internationalize the conflict in the Horn of Africa by trying to find a pretext for Washington's direct military interference in this region. As has been reported here by a representative of the Somali Embassy, the Mogadishu government has requested the U.S. authorities to supply it with "military, political, economic and diplomatic aid."

The Mogadishu regime tries to justify this step by asserting that Somalia has allegedly been "the object of aggression" by Ethiopia. This wicked fabrication, however, has been resolutely refuted by the Ethiopian side. "We have never made incursions into Somalia, and we have no intention of doing so," a representative of the Ethiopian Embassy said here.

As local observers note, the lie about "Ethiopian interference in Somalia" was needed by the Mogadishu regime and Western propaganda to give grounds for U.S. participation in crushing the growing struggle of the Somali population. The Somali people are expressing displeasure with the worsening economic situation in the country and with the policy of the authorities, who obediently follow (the United States) in everything and have long been seeking a pretext for expanding U.S. military presence in the Horn of Africa.

Precisely for this reason, the U.S. State Department has hastened to express, in response to a Somali request, hypocritical "concern" about the falsifications from Mogadishu. The U.S. foreign policy department stated: "We are carefully studying these reports in close contact with the Somali authorities."

TASHKENT AIRS INTERVIEW WITH UGANDAN MINISTER

GF131251 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Report on Tashkent radio correspondent's interview with Uganda Rehabilitation Minister Patrick Masette-Kuuya during his visit to Uzbek SSR, date not given]

[Text] Dear listeners: A Uganda People's Congress Party delegation headed by Rehabilitation Minister Patrick Masette-Kuuya recently visited the Uzbek SSR for a few days. The guests from Africa were received by the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium and a number of ministers and administrations. They also conferred with members of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Our correspondent had an opportunity to talk with Masette-Kuuya and to ask him a number of questions. We now present the interview under the title "The Truth Refutes Fabrications by the Bourgeois (?Media)."

Our correspondent asked Masette-Kuuya to describe his experiences during his visit to the Soviet Union. Masette-Kuuya replied as follows:

The experience we have had in our talks with Soviet officials will undoubtedly be (?very useful). Our talks in Tashkent have given us great (?inspiration). In Tashkent we have been warmly received by representatives headed by the director of the Tashkent State University, Sarymsakov. As you know, he is currently chairman of the [word indistinct] Uzbek Solidarity Committee. We later held talks with Salim Pulatov, minister of higher and secondary specialized education. These talks were very useful. In fact, they will help strengthen (?cooperation) between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Uganda.

Asked to explain the new developments he has observed during his visit to the Soviet Union, Patrick Masette-Kuuya replied: Regrettably, we had little knowledge about the Soviet Union before our visit. We were (?under the influence) of the information supplied by Western bourgeois (?media).

We were under the impression that the economic life in the Soviet Union is stagnant and that agricultural and industrial production is (?at a very low level). However, what we have observed here in the Soviet Union has completely changed our views. Your shops are full of every kind of (?food), industrial production has increased and the rate of economic development is very high. During our visit to the Soviet Union we have been to Moscow and Tashkent, and I must say that the information supplied by the bourgeois (?media) does not relfect the true state of affairs.

Asked to explain his views regarding the Uzbek SSR's economic life, Patrick Masette-Kuuya replied: We visited the exhibition of Uzbek economic products and had a detailed briefing there. I could not imagine beforehand the horizons achieved in the agricultural domain. Industry in your country -- particularly new industry [as heard] -- is developing in several branches. Your country is manufacturing many types of new industrial products.

Meanwhile, development of the cotton industry in the Uzbek SSR has captured our attention to a great extent. Ugandan farmers are well acquainted with cotton cultivation. Until very recently, Uganda was (?leading) in the field of cotton industry in Africa. However, the development achieved in the Uzbek SSR in the field of cotton cultivation is far ahead of the development achieved in Uganda. We are behind the Uzbek SSR in developing the cotton industry. However, if auspicious relations are established between Uzbek and Ugandan farmers and if the Uzbek SSR extends aid to us in the field of cotton industry within the framework of cooperation, numerous results can be attained.

Asked about Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the head of the visiting Ugandan delegation said: The Ugandan People's Congress Party has already expressed its support for the Palestinian people's struggle for independence and liberty. We fully support the Palestinian people's demand for their own independent state. At a time when bloody aggression was launched against Lebanon and the people of Palestine, we raised our voice to express our opposition. The whole world must categorically condemn Israel's criminal act against Lebanon.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES MAURITIAN PRIME MINISTER

PM120929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to A. Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius, congratulating him on his appointment, conveying wishes for success in his high post and wishing the friendly Mauritian people happiness and prosperity.

In a reply telegram, the Mauritian prime minister expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to N.A. Tikhonov and wishes for progress and prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Mauritius will continue to strengthen in the interests of both countries and of general peace.

AIR TRAFFIC ACCORD SIGNED WITH DJIBOUTI

PM121257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "A New Air Service"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Jun -- An intergovernmental agreement has been signed in Djibouti on air traffic between the USSR and the Republic of Djibouti. It envisages the start of a regular air service between the two countries' capitals.

RPP WELCOMES NEW ARGENTINE DEMOCRATIC POLICY

PY132056 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The first day of this month marks the beginning of a new stage in the political life of the Argentine people. Gen (ret) Reynaldo Bignone has assumed the position of president of the republic with a new political platform. General Bignone's candidacy was sponsored by the Argentine Army, which has assumed political leadership of the republic.

The Argentine media without exception are linking the designation of the new chief of state with a rapprochement between the political parties and the military sector. This is indeed true since the new cabinet includes civilians in addition to the military. The Argentine people are also expecting from the new president a liberalization of political life and the implementation of new economic policies with the purpose of solving the economic crisis to benefit the masses.

A solution can be expected, taking into consideration the political platform of the new chief of state. Once Bignone took office, he met with leaders of the political parties, whose activities have been proscribed for the last 6 years. Reynaldo Bignone announced the end of the prohibition on political activity by saying that the primary purpose of his government is the normalization of the country and the return to a constitutional government. He also promised general elections no later than March 1984 and the transfer of power to whoever is elected.

Friends of the Argentine people in other continents also hope that this new political process will continue to develop for the benefit of the country and all [words indistinct].

During the Anglo-Argentine conflict, millions of people around the world followed the cause of the Argentine people with sympathy and sorrow over events in the Malvinas Islands. They understood the patriotic enthusiasm at every level of the Argentine community during the conflict. They also shared the sorrow of the Argentine military defeat. With such feelings of good will these friendly people are now following the political changes taking place in the fatherland of San Martin and of General Belgrano, the name of the Argentine cruiser sunk by the British in an act of piracy.

No one doubted that the battle for the Malvinas was simply an episode in the 150 years of struggle by the Argentine people for the return to the fatherland of a part of its national territory taken away by the British. No one doubts that final victory will belong to the Argentine side, just as the sympathy and support of the people, the UN decisions and the entire historic liberation process are on the Argentine side.

Only a superior military force could have forced the Argentine soldiers to leave the islands. Their courage and decision to fight received the support of the socialist countries [words indistinct]. On this occasion, the joint fleet of the colonizers headed by the United States prevailed by military force, or putting it another way, in violence, but they, lost the political battle for the Malvinas -- particularly the United States.

The Argentine people and all the Latin American people were able to see the utmost cynicism and hypocrisy of the U.S. officials, who made themselves appear as friends of the Argentine people but doublecrossed them at the first (?difficult) situation. The people of the continent looked at the true political situation in a different light and were able to unequivocally answer the question of who are their friends and who their enemies.

The Argentine Government has reviewed its policies. Argentina withdrew its representatives from the Inter-American Defense Board, which is run by the United States. Argentina has also refused to participate in the military programs of the Pentagon such as the Unitas maneuvers.

It also withdrew its military officers from the Washington military schools. The new Argentine president said that the solution of the Anglo-Argentine conflict cannot be achieved as long as Great Britain does not accept negotiations and does not recognize Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas.

The Argentine people are continuing in their just struggle, and they will come closer to victory if the process of democratization now starting in that country becomes successful.

U.S. DOMINATION OF LATIN AMERICA CRITICIZED

PY131751 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The Reagan administration is preparing new psychological and ideological provocations against the Cuban people. In the next few months, the Reagan administration plans to put a subversive radio station into operation in the state of Florida. Final touches are being put on the installation of four antennas for radio broadcasting. This new radio station, along with VOA and about a dozen others located in the southern part of the United States, will go on the air with a great deal of misinformation and slander against the Cuban people and government.

High government officials in the Reagan administration do not hide the fact that the United States is searching for a way to overthrow the Cuban Government. Reagan's chief counselor, Edwin Meese, openly said not long ago that the White House does not exclude the possibility of anti-Cuban actions. Press sources report that during a secret meeting of the National Security Council a concrete plan was prepared for possible sanctions against Cuba, including military measures. These actions can only be labeled as subversive; this is open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country using aggressive terrorist methods, methods which are part of the Pentagon and CIA arsenal. Many examples can be cited of Yankee interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

U.S. officials openly protect the Chilean, Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Cuban and Nicaraguan terrorists, who are responsible for so many murders and plots. The State Department has prepared at least 16 different forms of intervention against Cuba ranging from naval blockades to direct armed aggression. U.S. officials and the CIA practice the policy of eliminating Latin American politicians they dislike through counterrevolutions and plots. For example, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark said that last year's air crash killing Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos was the work of the CIA. There are many other outstanding Latin American leaders who have been victims of these plots.

The hack journalists of Yankee imperialism try to cover up this dirty work with the argument that it is necessary due to the so-called Soviet threat and the Soviet Union's eagerness to dominate the whole world, including countries where the struggle for national liberation is taking place, areas which the United States has labeled as terror of [words indistinct].

Let us recall, however, that the United States was practicing this agressive policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries long before the Soviet Union was created. Let us remember the Mexican Revolution of 1910-17 which took place before the Soviet Revolution. By direct order of the U.S. ambassador in Mexico, the Mexican president and vice president, Franciso Madero and (Pino Flores) were murdered, as well as the peasant leaders Emiliano Zapata and Francisco Diaz. Yankee troops entered Mexico just as they entered Nicaragua, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Panama and other countries long before the October Revolution in the Soviet Union with the purpose -- then and now -- of securing the greatest possible benefits for U.S. monopolies and of looting and exploiting these countries.

The stories about the so-called Soviet threat are aimed at easily deceived people. The uncontrolled use of force, plots, murder of hostile individuals and the justification through noble purposes of any other actions by the secret services are helping to strengthen rightist, fascist and other criminal organizations.

In conclusion, all the ideas about the so-called scourge of terrorism and the communist threat constantly repeated by Washington are aimed at maintaining at any cost, even with military intervention, the Yankee domination of Latin America.

U.S. EXACERBATING EL SALVADOR SITUATION

PM140819 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 8 Jul 82 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Stiflers of Freedom"]

[Text] Another bloody chapter has begun in the war of the stiflers of freedom against the Salvadoran patriots: Honduran Army units of several thousand strong have invaded the Salvadoran region of Morazan. Sending foreign units to help the Salvadoran dictatorial regime is a desperate new attempt by imperialist reaction and its accomplices to suppress the people's liberation struggle, which is being waged under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

It is known that, as a result of the so-called elections held in March in an atmosphere of terror and blatant deception, an extreme rightwing clique was put in power in El Salvador, one whose "philosophy" is formulated by its predominant leader, Major d'Aubuisson, thus: "We must destroy 200,000 communists. We need American napalm."

The American administration, having declared the Caribbean region to be the "third border" of the United States, is highly amenable to such requests. Intensive training of Salvadoran airmen in the use of napalm bombs is taking place at an American military base in Panama. At the same time, the Pentagon is continuing to send fighter-bombers and other weapons to the antipopular regime as well as "advisers," who not only direct punitive expeditions but participate directly in them.

The invasion of El Salvador by Honduran troops was preceded by a trip by the Salvadoran foreign minister to Washington, where, by all appearances, agreement was reached both on the intervention plan and on the question of the delivery of additional weapons to the Honduran Government by the United States and Britain.

The interventionists' designs were not confined to this. Besides the Guatemalan junta, the Reagan administration is trying to draw other "friendly" Latin American regimes, Pinochet's in particular, into the venture. Thus, the New York TIMES reported that Pinochet has hired former American "Green Berets" to train armed units of certain Central American states in Chile in order to combat the guerrillas in El Salvador and other countries.

With the sending of Honduran troops into El Salvador, the wave of violence flooding that long-suffering country rose still higher. A communique published the other day by the FMLN Supreme Command notes the consequences of the new act by the enemies of freedom. "The spreading of the war to the entire Central American region," the communique says, "is part of the serious danger which now threatens peace throughout the world through the fault of the U.S. Government."

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET CONVENES IN KREMLIN PALACE

Standing Committees 12 July

LD121730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Important tasks of the RSFSR's social development will be examined by deputies at a session of the republic's Supreme Soviet which begins work tomorrow in Moscow.

There were meetings today of standing committees of the highest organ of state authority in the RSFSR. In particular, there was a discussion of the joint report by the commission on building and the commission on the building materials industry at a session on further improving social and living conditions in rural areas. Deputies examined the progress of housing construction and of the construction of social, cultural and communal amenity buildings in rural areas. Steps were outlined for improving work in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the report delivered by Comrade Brezhnev.

Presidium Session 12 July

LD121558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Questions connected with the agenda and order of work of the coming session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet were examined today at a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report was heard on the results of an examination in the permanent RSFSR Supreme Soviet commissions of draft laws on the protection of the atmosphere, and on the protection and use of fauna. These draft laws are being submitted for consideration to the Supreme Soviet of the republic. The Presidium considered the questions of the work of the soviets of people's deputies in the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Vladimirskaya Oblast in preparing for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The session also examined the question of the results of the elections to local soviets of people's deputies of the 18th convocation, and to rayon and city people's courts of the RSFSR, and other matters. Taking part in the work of the Presidium was Comrade Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of CPSU Central Committee.

TV Reports 13 July Opening

LD131904 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 13 July carries 3 minutes of film reportage on the opening of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow. The report opens with distant shots of Kirilenko, Kuzentsov and Andropov taking their places, cutting to group shots of leaders in the presidium showing Kirilenko and Tikhonov from left to right in the first row; Kuznetsov, Pelshe, Solomentsev and Dolgikh from left to right in the second row; and Ponomarev, Gorbachev, Ustinov, Andropov, Rusakov and Zimyanin from left to right in the third row. After panning the deputies in the hall, the camera returns to shots of the presidium.

The camera also provides shots of the first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Yermin, addressing the session from the rostrum, with the announcer reading a brief summary of his report.

Agenda Approved

LD130904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The 10th convocation of the 5th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow today. The session ratified the agenda, including matters on the state of housing construction, social and cultural amenities and public utilities in rural areas of the RSFSR. The agenda includes measures on improving these areas in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The agenda also includes bills on environmental protection and on the ratification of the decrees of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Lev Yermin Speech

LD131052 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- Plans bigger than ever before for raising the living standards of the population have been envisaged by the Food Programme of the USSR, said Lev Yermin, the first vice-chairman of the Council of Minsiters of the Russian Federation. He was speaking at the session of the Supreme Soviet of this biggest Soviet republic, which was opened in the Kremlin today. The deputies are discussing the prospects of home-building and the construction of socio-cultural institutions in the village.

Lev Yermin recalled that the foundations of the present agrarian policy of the party were laid at a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in March 1965. Since then over 200,000 million roubles have been spent on the development of agriculture or four times as much as during the 15 years preceding that plenary meeting. In the period under review the production funds of collective farms and state farms have increased 300 percent and electricity power supply per farmer has gone up 260 percent.

The well-being of people in the countryside has markedly improved and their wages have increased. During the previous five-year plan period (1976-1980) alone, some six million peasants moved into new homes.

The Food Programme envisages a further improvement in living standards in the village besides the expansion of the production of grain and other farm produce, Lev Yermin said. The building of homes, school, libraries and other socio-cultural facilities will continue at a fast pace. 50 percent more resources have been allocated for these purposes in the current five-year period as compared with the preceding one. Considerable resources are earmarked for the development of transport services in rural districts. 95,000 kilometers of motor roads are to be build in the Russian Federation in the five-year period.

To realize the tasks of social transformation of the village more than one five-year plan period is needed and large capital investments are required, Lev Yermin said. However, this tremendous work is beginning already this year.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1427 GMT on 13 Jul, reporting on the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, states: "In accordance with the Food Programme which was approved by the May (1982) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, 21,000 million roubles were earmarked for the construction of dwelling houses in the countryside from the state budget of the Russian Federation. This is a 50 percent rise over the sum which was spent in the previous five year period."

Rural Problems Discussed

LD132326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Discussion of the important tasks of social development in the Russian Federation has begun at the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet which opened at 1000 this morning in Moscow in the Great Kremlin Palace. The deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The agenda was approved and the floor was given to deputy Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who delivered a report on the state of the construction of housing and social, cultural and consumer services facilities in rural areas of the RSFSR, and on measures to improve it in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. He noted that measures for the social reconstruction of rural areas are an organic part of the country's Food Program. It is intended to considerably increase the volume of the construction of housing, schools, children's establishments and clubs, and to improve medical, trade and consumer services for the rural population.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the question under discussion: Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; (Godin), a machine operator from the Gorkiy Kolkhoz in Moskovskaya Oblast; (Cherushev), chairman of the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Krasnodarskiy Kray; (Novoselov), chief doctor at the Medianskiy children's out-patients clinic at the central rayon hospital in Sverdlovskaya Oblast; Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, and others.

While approving the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, all the speakers noted particularly that the social reconstruction of rural areas is yet another confirmation of the CPSU's consistent course toward increasing the people's well-being. It was reported at the session, for example, that in Leningradskaya Oblast construction work is being done in a complex manner with a high level of amenities. Over 300,000 square meters of housing a year are completed in rural areas. All conditions are created for highly productive labor, the everyday life and leisure of kolkhoz workers and sovkhoz employees. Muscovites are seeking to make their own contribution to the social reconstruction of villages and have drawn up a plan of patronage aid for the 5-year plan period by which it is intended to increase the construction of housing, social and consumer services facilities and roads in rural areas. Health care, consumer services facilities and roads in rural areas, and health care, consumer services and trade are being further developed in the villages. Thus in Sverdlovskaya Oblast in recent years a set of measures to protect people's health has been implemented. R80 million have been spent on this. An ambulance service has been set up in 22 of 30 rayons, and by the end of the 5-year plan they will have been organized everywhere.

In their speeches, the deputies analyzed the problems still not solved and connected with the urgent demands of the rural inhabitants. The speakers noted that the better the everyday life and leisure, the more productive the peasants' labor.

The session of the RSFSR's supreme body of state power will continue its work in the Great Kremlin Palace tomorrow.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 9 JULY

LD092108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet today exmined the organizational work of the soviets of people's deputies in Krymskaya and Cherkasskaya Oblasts in implementation of the tasks for the development of housing and social-cultural construction [words indistinct] posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that in two 5-year periods about 13 million square meters of housing in republic villages, new schools and other important social projects had been built. The deputies listed current tasks which, when accomplished, will successfully fulfill the comprehensive program of social and cultural development of the republic (?villages) for the period up to 1990.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the session.

WRITER REPENTS OF WORKS DISTORTING SOVIET REALITY

PM131501 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 3

["Open Letter From Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, 36 years of age, a producer by profession and inhabitant of Moscow, was arrested in December 1981 on a charge of systematically manufacturing and circulating materials known to be false which defame the Soviet state and social system (Article 190 RSFSR Criminal Code).

In view of the fact that during the investigation Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy fully admitted his guilt and openly repented of his criminal actions, Article 6 of the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure was applied and the case against him was stopped. Kozlovskiy was released from custody.

As has become known to me, certain circles in the West have been trying for quite a long time now to use my name to make successive anti-Soviet insinuations. I am represented as an unrecognized, unjustifiably persecuted man of letters innocently suffering for my works. My works are represented by Western propaganda organs and radio stations "as distinguished by their profound civil stance," and, for example, my opus "Red Square" [Krasnaya Ploshchad] was described as "beautiful prose" by my acquaintance Filipp Erman, who went to live abroad.

In objectively assessing now what I have written, I can say a propos of this ballyhoo that my works which were sent to the West do not represent real artistic value, if only because they contain flagrant fabrications about Soviet reality and the Soviet way of life.

Now, moved by profound repentance, I continue to ponder agonizingly the reasons which led me onto the criminal path and enabled the enemies of our state to use my name in their unscrupulous political game. It is simplest to explain this by my flippancy and by the bad traits of my character, traits which I hope are susceptible to correction: cynicism, unhealthy vanity and the desire to grab the limelight with the minimum expenditure of effort and not shrinking from unworthy means at times. All this is so, but the roots of my moral downfall are much deeper.

A producer by profession, I was never especially attracted to writing. Nonetheless sometimes in my free time I composed verses and short stories. I did this for myself, as a "hobby," and at the time I did not even imagine that at some stage these amateurish and unfinished works of mine might be used by my country's enemies.

However, the first difficulties which met me on the difficult path into the theater, the movies and television -- natural difficulties on any path into art -- discouraged me, and I thought: Would it not be easier to achieve fame in another field by creating around myself the aura of an unrecognized, persecuted writer?

Among the things I had written earlier I came across the first chapters of a novel entitled "We Met in Pardise" [My Vstretilis v Rayu], in which I had consciously distorted Soviet reality in a slanderous spirit and discredited the USSR state and social system. With the help of a work with just such a content I hoped to gain rapid, although scandalous popularity, as Solzhenitsyn and Voynovich, Zinovyev, Aleshkovskiy and some others had done. Their works, which were openly hostile to our people and state, were eagerly published in the West and wide publicity was arranged for them through the radio stations VOA, Radio Liberty, the BBC and so forth. Having broken with their motherland, these people even today are inciting young emergent writers to take rash actions by offering them the pages of journals and newspapers to publish works of similar content.

As well as the aforementioned general factors in my decision to take up writing, which was also in the final analysis the reason for my isolation from society, a special role was played by V.P. Aksenov, who just at that time was organizing the publication in the West of the so-called METROPOL MISCELLANY which was accompanied by quite tumultuous publicity of the aforementioned type. And it was to him that I took the first chapters of my novel "We Met in Paradise." And Aksenov advised me to finish it quickly and publish it abroad, promising help and support in the latter.

My finished manuscript was once more approved by Aksenov and he prompted me as to which publishing house to turn to [Ardis, the United States) and recommended and introduced a diplomatic worker at the Belgian Embassy in Moscow -- (J.L. Mine) -- who would be able to forward the manuscript there. And I took this rash step. I should have been wary as to why a Western diplomat undertook so easily to render me the service of dispatching the manuscript illegally, and I should have understood whose hands I was beginning to play into, but alas my head had been turned by Aksenov's compliments.

A bit later I took part in the preparation of the Katalog collection. I personally wanted to "play for the West," kick up as much of a "racket" as possible and profit from all this. Deep down I reckoned that if our country did not react to this with "open arms," then the Western mass media would exaggerate this undertaking and I personally would be able to seize some of the "glory." And this is what happened, unfortunately.

The "ballyhoo" which started up around Katalog immediately attracted the attention of Western correspondents in Moscow. Now I understand much more clearly what it is exactly that interests many of them in the life of our country. It is not the really important and interesting events, for instance, in the sphere of culture and literature, but merely the opportunity to inflate scandal and cause a sensation about the trouble which allegedly exists in our country. And here these correspondents display a really stunning knowledge and intelligence. Not a week had gone by since the start of this "ballyhoo" before a certain Tom Kent, an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent (so he introduced himself), called me at home and, instead of putting the receiver down, I replied to several of his questions, and a few days later heard that an almost 30-minute "interview" with me had been broadcast on Radio Liberty, and once again the sweet haze of vanity dimmed my eyes.

Yes this haze was sweet, and after the failure of Katalog and recalling the small but nevertheless real "ballyhoo" around this matter, I sometimes dreamed of something of the same or an even more scandalous type, of some sort of miscellany or journal, and I shared these dreams with some acquaintances. And they too sometimes discussed such possibilities, and from time to time similar conversations were heard completely unexpectedly among quite little known people -- literary youth and incipient authors, amateurs in whose company I occasionally found myself by chance.

And although, fortunately, these conversations, as far as I know, were not binding in nature, in any event the very fact of these conversations is sufficient sign to make me want to warn my comrades and acquaintances today against the criminal path on which I embarked, primarily against the orientation toward the West which did me such a disservice.

But at that time I wrote two other tendentious short stories verging on slander and sent them by that same illegal route to the United States, to a certain Yuz Aleshkovskiy, who, as I had heard, was preparing to publish some sort of journal for the publication of such works, and to France, to the anti-Soviet journal KONTINENT published under the editorship of Maksimov. I had heard that the circulation of this journal was bigger than that of other similar emigre publications.

After a time one of my short stories appeared there and, gratifying my vanity, I boasted of this even though in my heart of hearts I considered it extremely unsuccessful in the artistic sense.

Having heard that KONTINENT paid its authors royalties, I wanted to receive payment for my publication -- here again I wanted to satisfy my own vanity, to have the opportunity with or without occasion to "flaunt" my "recognition" and my "literary" earnings, which I began to do, after receiving my royalties illegally from the editorial board -- they had been converted into electronic wristwatches and jeans in France and brought to me in the USSR. My "recognition" has turned into the recognition that I had managed to write a false work which flagrantly distorted our life.

Still not sated with "fame," I decided to write one more work in which yet again with the help of deliberate lies the system and our way of life would be discredited, hoping that for this work the Western publishers would create for me broad recognition and popularity in the shortest time. This is how the lampoon "Red Square" came to be published, which there and then I sent illegally again by the old route to the journal KONTINENT.

I was becoming well aware that all this "activity" of mine had gone beyond the bounds of a "hobby" and was of a criminal nature. Twice I was warned by the organs of state power of the inadmissibility of producing and distributing slanderous works, but I continued further and further along this criminal path until criminal proceedings were instituted against me.

Now, thinking in a state of calm, I have come to fully recognize my guilt and profoundly repent of what I have done. What are the guarantees of my repentance? How can I confirm that it goes deep and is not superficial? I realize that trust in me has been seriously undermined, but I hope that the profound change which has taken place in my soul, the sober look at myself, at my shortcomings and defects, will be seen as circumstances which mitigate my guilt today before the Soviet people. Precisely for that reason I say above all: I, as the author of the aforementioned works, categorically forbid the Western publishing houses and press organs who have the originals or copies of my works in their hands to publish and distribute them further.

In conclusion I want to say that I will use the magnanimity which has been displayed toward me and which in reality I did not deserve in order to devote all my strength, ability and opportunities to create truthful works of value about our socialist reality. I assure you that I will justify the trust placed in me.

[Signed] Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy

PAPERS PUBLISH OBITUARIES SIGNED BY LEADERS

Scientist Melnikov

PM061509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a severe loss. Nikolay Prokofyevich Melnikov, an outstanding scientist in the field of metallic structures, full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Lenin Prize and USSR State Prize winner, director of the USSR Gosstroy Central Order of the Labor Red Banner Central Scientific Research and Design Institute of Metallic Structures for Construction, and member of the CPSU since 1939, died on 24 June 1982 in his 74th year.

N.P. Melnikov was born in 1908 in the village of Byki, Gomelskaya Oblast, Belorussian SSR, into a peasant family.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.I. Dolgikh, I.V. Arkhopov, I.T. Novikov, V.E. Dymshits, L.V. Smirnov, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, I.N. Dmitriyev, S.P. Trapeznokov, V.F. Promyslov, B.V. Bakin, N.V. Goldin, I.P. Kazanets, G.A. Karaveyev, P.S. Neporoshniy, A.M. Tokarev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, I.D. Sosnov, A.D. Dmitriyev, I.N. Ponomarev, A.A. Borovoy, A.D. Demidov, G.N. Fomin, V.A. Alekseyev, N.F. Shestopalov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, B.Ye. Paton, G.A. Nikolayev, O.M. Belotserkovskiy, V.Ye, Zubkov, V.V. Kuznetsov, A.P. Avkhimkov.

Camerman Golovnya

PM051329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Soviet movie-making has suffered a severe loss. Anatoliy Dmitriyevich Golovnya, outstanding cameraman, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR State Prize winner and CPSU member since 1944, has died suddenly in his 83d year.

[Signed] Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, V.F. Shauro, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, A.A. Yepishev, B.N. Pastukhov, V.F. Promyslov, A.V. Romanov, G.V. Aleksandrov, Yu.S. Afanasyev, V.Ye. Baskakov, S.F. Bondarchuk, Ye.I. Gabrilovich, S.A. Gerasimov, V.N. Zhdan, A.G. Zarkhi, N.A. Kryuchkov, V.V. Monakhov, Yu.N. Ozerov, M.V. Pashkov, Yu.Ya. Rayzman, A.N. Roganov, S.I. Rostotskiy, N.T. Sizov, I.M. Slabnevich, N.Ya. Sychev, V.V. Tikhonov, I.Ye. Kheyfits, G.N. Chukhray, V.M. Shumskiy, V.I. Yusov and S.I. Yutkevich.

Editor of Theater Journal

PM121223 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The Soviet theater has suffered a severe loss. RSFSR merited artist Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zubkov, chief editor of the journal TEATRALNAYA ZHIZN, has died suddenly in his 68th year.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, V.F. Shauro, V.G. Afanasyev, G.M. Markov, V.I. Kochemasov, A.M. Roganov, Yu.Ya. Barabash, Yu.K. Borisova, Yu.N. Verchenko, A.A. Goncharov, I.O. Gorbachev, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, K.Yu. Lavrov, O.V. Lepeshinskaya, L.M. Leonov, Yu.S. Melentyev, S.V. Mikhalkov, S.V. Obraztsov, M.V. Pashkov, A.D. Salynskiy, Ye.R. Simonov, B.A. Smirnov, A.V. Sofronov, S.P. Thachev, Z.P. Tumanova, M.I. Tsarev, R.K. Shchedrin and F.Ye. Shishigin.

Colonel General Gubin

PM121535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Col Gen Ivan Arkhipovich Gubin, prominent political worker in the Soviet Armed Forces, active participant in the Great Patriotic War, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, died suddenly on 2 July 1982. A loyal son of the party who devoted all his efforts and knowledge to the selfless service of the Soviet people, the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, whose ranks he joined in 1941, has departed this life.

I.A. Gubin was born on 12 April 1922 to a peasant family in Gorkovskaya Oblast.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, G.F. Sizov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.A. Savinkin, P.A. Abrasimov, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, A.E. Voss, K.G. Vayno, P.P. Grishkyavichus, N.A. Konovalov, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, M.M. Zaytsev, S.I. Postnikov, I.S. Mednikov, I.V. Sviridov, V.M. Gordiyenko, V.F. Korochkin and N.V. Goncharov.

BRIEFS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION AWARD -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Yuriy Nikolayevich Prokofyev, first secretary of the Yakut Central Committee Obkom, with the Order of the October Revolution. This is to mark his services to the Communist Party and to the Soviet state, as well as his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 13 Jul 82 LD]

MILLION-KILOWATT REACTORS DEVELOPED FOR POWER

LD121010 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Leningrad July 12 TASS -- Soviet machine builders have mastered serial production of 1-million-kilowatt reactors for atomic power stations. The Izhorskiy plant near Leningrad completed today a 300-ton body for such a set intended for the Zaporozhye atomic power station in the Ukraine. At present the plant is making equipment for the next reactors of the series which is to consist of several dozen sets.

The flowline production of water-water-type reactors of a million kilowatts was started after testing for many years a pilot reactor at the Novovoronezhskaya atomic power station. These tests have proved the reactor to be technologically reliable and safe as well as highly economical.

Reactors of a million kilowatts are to be supplied for atomic power stations in CMEA countries.

The Soviet Union began using atomic power stations just over a quarter century ago. The first such station, with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts, was built near Moscow. The technical and economic experience thus gained was used to build reactors of 210,365 and 440,000 kilowatts. Water-water-type reactors are successfully operating in CMEA countries, in Finland and everywhere in the European part of the USSR -- from the Kola Peninsula to Armenia.

During the current five year plan period (1981-85) the Soviet Union is planning to commission 24-25 million kilowatts of additional power-generating units at atomic power stations. A big industrial complex consisting of several plants is being built in Leningrad for the purpose. It will manufacture reactor-turbine-generator sets.

DEVELOPMENT OF GAS-PUMPING TURBINES DISCUSSED

LD011648 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Leningrad correspondent Sergey Andreyev]

[Text] Many enterprises and scientific institutes are following carefully the progress of tests which are now in progress at the Novogorod experimental station. You see the first model of a 25,000 km capacity gas-pumping turbine working here, the first of the units with which gas pipelines being built are to be equipped in the current 5-year plan. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has called the extraction of oil and gas in western Siberia and their transportation to the European part of the country the most important features of the energy program. At the present time it is basically 10,000 kw capacity units which are working on the gas pipelines. The use of 25,000 kw turbines will make it possible to halve the number of pumping units. The volume of construction and assembly work will be reduced by 60 percent, which is especially important in the northern conditions where every kilogram of cement and metal structures is much more costly. In a word, it is possible to save time, effort and millions and millions of rubles.

Quite a few problems still have to be resolved, both of a scientific-technological nature, and as far as preparations for serial production are concerned, including development of production capacities, and building new work areas and production lines. Detailed schedules have been drawn up for resolving scientific-technological questions, and also for making individual subunits and components. These schedules have been worked out as they apply to each individual enterprise involved in building this gas-turbine unit.

Leningrad enterprises have been given the task of starting serial production of the GTN-25 units in January 1983. This very important order is being filled by the machinebuilders of the Nevskiy Zavod, and of the turbine-blade works together with scientists of the Polzunov central boiler and turbine institute, by builders and many other collectives. Leningrad newspapers are keeping a constant check on the progress of preparations for production. A coordinating council has been formed by the oblast party committee.

NEW GASFIELDS PRODUCING IN TURKMENISTAN

LD051552 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Ashkhabad July 5 TASS -- The first operational wells have gushed at the new Dauletabad gasfield in Turkmenistan (Soviet Central Asia). The gas deposit in the Karakum Desert is Central Asia's most promising one. It covers an area of nearly 2,000 square kilometres.

In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) it is planned to increase gas output in the republic to reach 81,000-83,000 million cubic metres. This will be achieved chiefly through the development of new gasfields in the first place of the Dauletabad gas field. Already by 1985 the gasfield will yield more than 15,000 million cubic metres of the valuable fuel.

Turkmenistan's gas industry is one of the republic's youngest. Natural gas gushed for the first time here in the Achak gasfield in 1966. Presently Karakum gas is supplied along the gas pipeline Central Asia-Centre to the European part of the USSR. Nine new deposits are to be operational in the republic by the end of the five-year plan period.

Gas extraction in the Karakum Desert is a no easy job. Drilling has to be done in difficult geological conditions when powerful salt carrying deposits prevail in the seams. Thousands kilometres of motor-roads, gas pipelines and power supply lines are laid across drift sands to earlier uninhabited areas. New residential neighbourhoods are built. Modern equipment -- powerful tractor trucks, cross-country vehicles and planes help the builders and operators of gas fields in their endeavour. But the main thing which helps create new industrial cases in the desert is the cooperation and assistance to Turkmens from this country's fraternal republics.

COAL DEPOSITS TO BE EXPLOITED IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD011228 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Vasilyev writes:

Hardly have geologists left the Turgaysk plateau in the northwestern part of Kazakhstan, as powerful equipment appeared there. The construction of a large coal quarry was launched there. In deposits of the Turgay Basin there are billions of tons of coal which is of great significance for the development of the fuel and energy basis of that Central Asian republic and the whole country.

Specialists believe that this brown coal basin will become in the next five year plan period (1985-1990) the main and the nearest energy generating basis of industrial Urals. Coal extracted in the Turgay Basin will be transported there by a railway which is 12 kilometres from the boundary of the deposit.

Millions of tons of Turgaysk coal are planned to be processed into electric energy directly in the republic. Part of it, as additional fuel, will be used by five thermo-electric power stations, with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts, each. Their construction is now under way on the basis of another Kazakhstan coal basin -- the Ekibastuz Basin. 150-170 million tons of coal will be extracted there every year in the next few years, when the electric power stations generate current.

The cascade of Kazakhstan's electric power stations will generate electric energy to the Urals, Siberia and the Non-Chernozem zone of the Russian Federation -- areas with the rapidly developing industry.

Current generated by the Ekibastuz and the Turgaysk coal will flow by the electric transmission line of 1,500 kilovolts. The 2,414 kilometre-long electric energy bridge will run from the Kazakh steppes through the Urals to Tambov (centre of the Russian Federation). It will transmit every year 42,000 million kilowatt hours of electric energy. The first stage of the line is to be commissioned not later than in 1983.

PROBLEMS OF GASOLINE WASTE IN RSFSR EXAMINED

PM120735 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by V. Shilov, editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's industry, transport and construction section -- "Accounting for Gasoline"]

[Summary] Instances have come to light in the RSFSR of the illicit sale of unused prepaid gasoline coupons by state enterprise drivers to private motorists at reduced rates, and of state drivers literally pouring gasoline away, in both cases attempting to conceal exaggerated mileage claims. Gasoline is also being wasted in "empty runs" by state drivers who have to drive many kilometers to refuel. In Hungary, state drivers are given a cash allowance for gasoline and, with a close account of distances covered and fuel consumed, are allowed to keep surplus cash as a form of bonus.

"What do the qualified organs think on this score? It all boils down to the fact that the situation is intolerable and that channels for squandering petroleum products must be closed urgently. How? This is where the disagreements occur. A. Suvorov, deputy minister of motor transport, advocates the introduction of a non-coupon system of refueling vehicles. Ye. Korshunov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, ignores this question. He believes it is sufficient to introduce the separate refueling of state and private transport. Private automobile owners must pay for fuel in cash. Leaders of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport also propose building gas stations near or on the property of transport enterprises," since it is believed that "empty runs" exceed 1 billion kilometers in all and waste 400,000 tons of petroleum products.

"Approximately half of the republic's vehicle pool has faulty gauges" so that distances cannot be verified. Problems also exist in the regular supply of the eight grades of gasoline, particularly at times of peak use. Krasnodarskiy Kray officials, who raised this issue recently, have acted promptly to deal with it, but in general it remains unresolved.

"In our view, the disputes over the 'liter of gasoline' problem have dragged on too long. Proposals from various departments and workers are piling up at the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab. It is time to make decisions. Meanwhile, as the example of Krasnodarskiy Kray shows, much can also be done locally if the attention of the vast apparatus of departmental and public control is drawn to saving petroleum products."

GOLD CONSULTANT PREDICTS FUTURE SOVIET SALES

NC081700 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] London, July 8 (AFP) -- Moscow intends to sell all its current surplus gold production, but will dip into its reserves only in a "dire emergency," Consolidated Gold Fields consultant Timothy Green said here today.

Addressing a special seminar on Soviet commodities, Mr Green estimated that the Soviet Union, the world's second-biggest gold producer, had at least 300 tons of newly-mined gold available to market each year. This is just under half the South African production and about six times that of the United States and Canada.

Mr Green put Soviet gold reserves at around 2,000 tons, "perhaps as much as 3,000 tons" -- about a quarter of U.S. reserves and around the same level as those of France, Italy and West Germany. He predicted that Soviet gold sales this year would be between 200 and 300 tons, earning about 2,000 to 3,000 million dollars, and that similar quantities would be sold annually over the next few years. Mr Green estimated that, with Moscow's "constant policy" to sell only into a rising market, the Soviet Union had sold the West about 2,000 tons of gold between 1972 and the end of 1980 -- 1,200 tons in the peak 1976 to 1978 period.

Turning to the "crucial situation" of the last eight to ten months, after the Polish crisis, the consultant said movements of gold to the West had started increasing by last September. By December, Mr Green added, Moscow was selling on a scale "far beyond the memory of most European dealers". Sales in 1981 amounted to about 270 tons, mostly in the last quarter. But the consultant felt that Moscow had kept a "remarkably low profile" this year despite all the reports of Russian sales. But Mr Green told his audience of banking officials and commodity experts that the Soviet Union would not try to disrupt the market unless it became "truly boxed in" as it did last year.

MARITIME, RIVER FLEET WORKERS DAY OBSERVED

PM121421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- The water transport workers are precisely and promptly meeting the country's internal and foreign trade shipment needs. Seamen and river transport workers have successfully fulfilled the target for the first 6 months of the year. The intensive introduction and development of progressive transport technology systems are enabling the sector's collectives to enhance the efficiency of their work. The fleet will soon acquire specialized multipurpose ships and a major series of diesel ships is under construction which are adapted for work under the conditions of protracted northern navigation. The ways of further improving work and successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum were discussed by those who participated in a ceremony to mark Maritime and River Fleet Workers Day held on 2 July in Moscow.

In the presidium were A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.S. Simonov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, socialist competition winners and representatives of the capital public. T.B. Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet, delivered a report. Those taking part in the meeting gave assurances that the seamen and river transport workers will give all their efforts, knowledge and experience to the successful fulfillment of the 5-year-plan targets and will make a fitting contribution to the implementtion of the Food Program.

FISHERMANS DAY MARKED; GORBACHEV ATTENDS MEETING

LD092022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Fisherman's Day is marked this Sunday. A festive meeting was devoted to the holiday in Moscow today. Those participating gave assurances that they will use all their strength, knowledge and experience to deal successfully with the hard tasks of the 5-year period, to fulfill the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The rapporteur, Fish Industry Minister Comrade Kamentsev, and the other speakers stressed the readiness of workers in the industry to make the maximum contribution to implementation of the Food Program [word indistinct]. In the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chiefs of ministries and departments, scientists, specialists and front-ranking workers in socialist competition.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON RAW MATERIALS

LD122230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conference devoted to the problem of ensuring a more extensive use of ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal in the national economy was held in Moscow today. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read a report at the conference.

The participants pointed out that the great importance of ensuring the economical use of all types of resources is one of the most important factors for the successful implementation of the socioeconomic program outlined at the 26th party congress and is an essential condition for carrying out Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on improving production efficiency and speeding up the conversion of the economy to intensive development. It was noted that in all this work, a larger role must be played by secondary sources of fuel, raw and other materials. More than half of the steel and considerable amounts of nonferrous metals and alloys are now being produced from these resources.

The conference also noted that the economic advantages of using scrap metals are so far not being sufficiently exploited. Discussions have made it possible to outline directions and practical measures for further improving efficiency in the use of secondary sources of raw materials.

UZBEKISTAN ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETS; RASHIDOV PRESENT

LD131714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv was held in Tashkent today. A wide range of questions was discussed linked with the increase in production and the improvement in the quality of consumer goods. It was noted at the meeting that Uzbekistan has at its disposal significant possibilities for the fulfillment of that task.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

ROLE OF USSR CONSUMER COOPERATIVES DESCRIBED

OW140721 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0555 GMT on 3 July broadcasts a 30-minute program devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR consumers cooperatives.

The program begins with an opening address by Aleksey Alekseyevich Smirnov, chairman of the Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives of the USSR, on the significance of cooperatives around the world. He then gives an account of the role of the USSR cooperatives in the international arena. For instance, a week of peace and antinuclear war activities and an address to the UN General Assembly disarmament session were some of the activities organized by the consumers cooperatives.

Smirnov also describes the role of the cooperatives in the Food Program. Following the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, the cooperatives' activities are to concentrate on the procurement of produce from subsidiary farms to improve the supply of food products to consumers. There are 15,000 trade enterprises managed by the cooperatives that are mainly engaged in selling meat products, fruit and vegetables. He admits that "these are sold at higher than state prices, but only because they are procured at higher prices."

Smirnov provides examples of how cooperatives are directly involved in the activities of subsidiary farms, thereby ensuring more rapid processing of food products and improving their supply to the consumers. He also gives an account of the goals set by cooperatives for 1982 and for the current 5-year plan period. These include a significant increase in the procurement of food products from subsidiary farms.

Smirnov concludes the program by congratulationg everyone connected with the consumer cooperatives' activities during the 60th anniversary of the USSR consumers cooperatives.

STATUS, PROBLEMS OF GRAIN HARVEST ADDRESSED

Rain Causing Problems

LD140848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The harvesting front is becoming ever wider. Grain farmers in Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays and Rostovskaya Oblast are having a fair harvest. Harvesting complexes are working all day and sometimes at night. Field work is taking place in complex conditions. A report from the fields of the North Caucasus, published on the front page of TRUD, says that the harvest is being hampered by rain, so it is all the more important to make use of every hour of good weather, the special correspondents write in their report on the progress of field work. They write about leading collectives that are skilfully adapting to the situation and are reaping and threshing grain in an organized and competent manner. The harvest of the second year of the 5-year plan is reaching the elevators.

Kazakh Grain Yield

PM120915 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 Jun publishes on pages 1-2 under the headline "For the Virgin Land Loaf" a 2,000-word report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Petrushov on ways of increasing the Kazakhstan grain harvest. Great strides have been made, he says, due to the implementation of agrotechnology, but there is room for improvement along the following lines: Agrotechnological methods are not being applied everywhere; the equipment to implement advanced methods is not always available; sources of fertilizer are not being exploited, and the introduction of new strains of grain needs better organization.

FARMING PROGRESS, WEATHER FOR LATE JUNE REPORTED

PM131537 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the last 10 days of June the weather remained cool in the European part of the USSR. There was rain on 3-6 days in most areas and total precipitation was 11-30 mm. There was 31-70 mm and more in Moldavia, the southwest region, in the northern part of the Donets-Dnepr region, in the Central Chernozem region, the western half of the Central Region and in parts of Belorussia, the Baltic area, Ulyanovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts, in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, in some parts of the Urals Region and in eastern parts of the Northwest Region. There was little precipitation (1-10 mm) in most parts of Stavropolskiy Kray, in Astrakhanskaya Oblast, in the Kalmytskaya ASSR, southern parts of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, in Ulyanovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts, in Bashkirskaya ASSR and southern parts of Permskaya Oblast. The crop moisture supply was good in most parts and plentiful in places.

Development of winter and early spring grain crops was near average. It was warm enough for warmth-loving crops. In the southern half of Moldavia, in southern oblasts of the Ukraine, in most parts of the North Caucasus and in southern parts of Volgogradskaya Oblast winter wheat has reached waxy ripeness. In parts of southern Khersonskaya Oblast, in southern Krasnodarskiy Kray and southeast Stavropolskiy Kray winter wheat is completely ripe. South of a line joining Kaliningrad, Gomel, Lipetsk, Penza and Kuybyshev winter crops have reached the milky ripeness state. North of this line winter crops are flowering and forming ears. Cool and wet weather has brought about intensive crop growth. In the milky ripeness phase wheat was 100-130 cm tall and rye was 140-185 cm tall; in the flowering phase they were 90-120 cm and 130-170 cm tall.

Spring barley has reached the waxy ripeness stage in extreme southern parts of the Ukraine, in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and in southern Rostovskaya Oblast. Early spring grain crops have started forming ears in Belorussia, in the western Baltic area, in the Central Chernozem region, in southern parts of the Central Region and in Saratovskaya Oblast (south of Saratov). In more northerly regions stalk growth continued. Corn has been forming leaves. It is 7-10 days behind in most parts (excluding southernmost areas).

Rice sown in the middle period continued to tiller, while late sowings are in the stem-extension phase. Millet is 13-32 cm tall. Barley is flowering 7-10 days early in Brestskaya, Rovenskaya and Zhitomirskaya Oblasts; in southeast parts of Gorkovskaya Oblast sugar beet roots displayed intensive growth in favorable conditions. Potato plants are flowering in the southern half of the Ukraine; flower clusters have been forming in other areas. The tuber formation period has begun; conditions are favorable. The average soil temperature for the 10-day period was within the optimum range. In the remaining zones potato plants were forming side shoots.

In the zone of commercial sunflower cultivation the plants were forming flower clusters. In parts of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays flowering has begun.

It remained hot and mainly dry in the farming regions of West Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan. There was a good amount of rain mainly in southern parts of West Siberia and certain areas of Kazakhstan. Winter rye is flowering in West Siberia and it has reached milky ripeness in Altayskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya Oblast and southern parts of Omskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts. Early spring grain crops are showing stalk growth.

In Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan moderately hot weather has assisted the growth and development of cotton. In the last 10-day period cotton flowered in Tashkentskaya, Syrdarinskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Khorezmskaya and Oshskaya Oblasts and also in southern parts of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and in Tashauzskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts. Flowering began 1-2 weeks yearly except in Turkmenia where it began at about the usual time. Flowering and boll growth continued in more southerly areas of Central Asia. In all of Azerbaijan cotton plants were forming buds and in some places the first flowers have opened on early-sown plants.

POLITICAL OBSERVER DISCUSSES FODDER SUPPLY

OW131133 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0655 GMT on 3 July carries the scheduled 30-minute talk by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy on problems with fodder supply in the USSR. He begins the talk by discussing the significance of preparing and storing fodder for successes in the livestock industry. He refers to a recent PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN article by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which compares livestock productivity in the USSR with productivity in Western countries. Voznesenskiy points out that the current aim is not to increase livestock numbers, but to increase livestock productivity, which is currently half of that in other developed countries. He also notes that the level of hay procurement in the first months of 1982 was below the level of the corresponding period of 1981. He attributes this to inefficient management on some farms and provides examples of farms with comparable conditions producing sufficient volumes of hay for public and subsidiary farm use. Farms in a number of oblasts use only 3 percent of available hay resources.

Voznesenskiy continues his talk by emphasizing the importance of fodder quality and criticizes farms which are unable to ensure appropriate storage and processing facilities. He provides examples of large fodder losses as a result of the lack of these facilities. He concludes the program by reminding the viewers that "the key to success in the livestock industry is successful implementation of fodder production plans."

AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE FORMED IN ARMENIAN SSR

GF131335 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] In order to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum resolutions and to improve the branches of rural economy and agricultural industry, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has formed the agroindustrial committee of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. The chairman of the committee is V.N. Movsesyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. The members of the committee are: G.V. Tardzhumanya, Armenian SSR minister of agriculture; S.V. Arakelyan, Armenian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry; O.T. Ovakimyan, Armenian SSR minister of procurement; S.A. Vartanyan, Armenian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; A.A. Daniyelyan, Armenian SSR minister of food industry; R.A. Shagoyan, Armenian SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; G.A. Tatevosyan, Armenian SSR minister of rural construction; S.S. Oganesyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; G.A. Avakyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Forestry Industry; K.M. Movsesyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Utilization and Conservation of Surface and Underground Water; H.A. Karapetyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers fishery industry union [as published]; and G.G. Navasardyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee.

It has been decided that the Armenian agroindustrial affairs committee resolutions, which will be adopted within the limits of the committee's authority, are subject to compulsory execution by all Armenian SSR ministries, administrations, organizations, enterprises and establishments.

The committee will coordinate and control the activities of the Armenian SSR ministries and administrations which are related to agricultural industry, of the district Soviet executive committees and of the agroindustrial affairs committees.

MEETING ON UZBEK FRUIT, VEGETABLE INDUSTRY HELD

GF101558 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Summary] During a meeting of the party and economic activ of workers of the enterprises and organizations of the Uzbek Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Comrade Alimov, minister of the fruit and vegetable industry, presented a report on the tasks of the collectives of the ministry in light of the resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations. Measures were taken to improve the supply of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes to the republic's population on the basis of further developing the production and quality of these products.

COSMOS-1387 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 13 JULY

LD140648 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1387 was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the program of exploration of the natural resources of the earth in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 89.1 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 271 kilometres; the minimum distance from the surface of the earch -- 219 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The sputnik has radio systems for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

The incoming information is transmitted to the Priroda state scientific research and production centre to be processed and used.

PROGRESS-14 DOCKS WITH SALYUT-SOYUZ COMPLEX

LD121410 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- The Progress-14 automatic cargo ship was docked with the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-5 manned orbital complex at 15 hours 41 minutes Moscow time today.

The mutual search, approach, docking and linkup was performed on commands from mission control centre and with the help of onboard automatic equipment. The approach and docking processes were controlled by the crew of the orbital research complex -- cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev. The cargo ship was docked to the station from the side of its machine compartment.

The Progress-14 ship delivered to the complex fuel for its combined engine plant, equipment and materials for research and ensuring the crew's live activity, and also mail.

According to reports by the crew and data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-5-Progress-14 complex are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are feeling well.